B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 152 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 85 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
X 9th Apr.	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th „	MALWA ..		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th „	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY
TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE‡ ..	5,283
19th „	ALIPORE † ..	5,273
30th „	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA § ..	6,813
10th „	PERIM* ..	7,648
26th „	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th „	SOUDAN§	6,696

‡ Calls at Hong-Kong and Shanghai.
† Calls at Shanghai.
§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th April ..	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 10-30 a. m.
11th „ ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh viaK'chi.
12th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
14th „ .	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
16th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1232.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th Mar	11th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th „
* Tamba Maru	N. Wadia	5845	10th „	24th „
Genoa Maru	K. Ogaw	6785	16th „	30th „
*SadoMaru	I. Nirel	5898	28th „	12th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Chaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Magunlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 7,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 897.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed only [illegible]
No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY,
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

*According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

'RADIOLITE'
CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.
RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.
RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well
GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE
We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	„	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	„	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	„	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	„	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	„	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	„	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WANTED
WANTED—Pushing and Influential DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS everywhere on a decent commission or salary or both to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies of monthly premium of Rs. 2 and 1. No medical examination. Females insured on uniform premium. Marriage Policies are granted to minors through their Guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each Policy being Rs. 500 and 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For particulars, address HANSLOX LIMITED, Managing Agents, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Insurance Department) Delhi. 2

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY: SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs 3-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS.
and
GENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Offer during the H^t SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 8 for Rs 195/.	69-0-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	12-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/.	7-8-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/.	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style. CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST AGCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Only experienced men need apply. THE SREEKANDA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore. (N. Malabar).
A R10171

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary, Kathor (Dist. Surat), stating salary and qualification to SECRETARY M. R. Islam Charitable Zenana Dispensary, Kathor.
A R10196

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Headmaster for The Sir Evan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar. Apply with full particulars to—C. M. PATEL, Tnamna, via Umreto.
A R10209

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for a camp near Poona. Must be a qualified and certified dispenser with experience of dressings and first aid for accidents. Salary upto Rs. 2-8-0 per day with free unfurnished quarter. Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R10211

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and experienced Hindu SUPERINTENDENT, knowing Gujarati and English, able to manage Office and Animal Department for Bhiwdi Pinjrapole. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 100 per month. Security essential. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R10179

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced SALESMAN for cotton piecegoods. Applications stating details of experience, minimum salary expected & reference, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co. Ltd., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 19394

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be Keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, salary Rs. 150-10-260. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scouter preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.
A 19396

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrassa Mohammedia Randeria High School, Rangoon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujaratee. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superintendence allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 28th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangoon.
A 19383

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young, energetic SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON long-experienced in Civil and Military. Apply Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10193

EXPERIENCED and FAST TYPIST knowing Correspondence, Filing, Despatching Coding telegrams, etc., seeks SITUATION. Excellent testimonials. Please apply Box No. 181, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10021a

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET to high class Hindus.
C R10179

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road. S. S. RAHIMWALLA.
C R10204

TO LET.—1st floor in Ebrahim Building 98, Medows Street, Fort, Excellent business locality. Rent moderate. Apply same place ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN AND CO.
C R10213

TO LET and FOR SALE—Splendid Houses and Lands at Lanowla and Khandala. Apply KHESHEV DEVMAN MEHTAJI, Lanowla.
C R10217

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—SHOPS in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, rent very moderate. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19251

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO BE LET—At 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious first floor of Allbless Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides—consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bed-rooms, cook and bath rooms and a large front verandah. For rent, etc., apply on the premises.
C 10214

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—ROSSMOYNE Large commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with Electric Light, suitable for Princes or large families. Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining-room, Pantry, office, Glazed verandah, four bed-rooms, five bathrooms, Kitchen, Horse stalls, Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog kennels.—Apply to DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Hornby Road, Bombay
C 19399

HOTELS.

HIMALYA HOTEL—Talli-Tal, Naini-Tal Just above the Motor Terminus, overlooking the Lake. A first class hotel on cosmopolitan line. Comfortably furnished rooms. Electric lights and pipe water. Excellent cuisine to suit all tastes. For terms, etc., please apply to the MANAGER, Mr. W. N. GANGULEE, M.C.A. (London).
H R10184

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planning, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates Apply sharp:—Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10139

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

UNMARRIED LADIES—GENTLEMEN (any age, Nationality Province) seeking best Life-Partners (either sex). Write REGISTRAR MARRIAGE INTELLIGENCE, Lahore. Strictest Privacy.

PERSONAL.

DEAR FALI, yours received. Don't worry. Write or see me. SOLJBHAI.
R1125

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certifictaes and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasun. House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

On the Government List
THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB
Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 297. Factory rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board. list price Rs. 425, 340 & 320, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

A SPLENDID OFFER—In Sign Boards Painting and Decorating Hotels, Clubs Cinematographs, Offices, Churches, Convents, Schools, and Bungalows, on reasonable terms. Apply to WALTER & CO., Painters and House Decorators, 93, Mint Road, next to Wright & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T R10162

ON VIEW—G. E. CHATESFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., valuable furniture, old blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano by Shipdmayer & Co., of the whole bungalow will be sold by Messrs. Bennett & Co., at Pawai Road, from Mount Pleasant Road on SATURDAY the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
T R10210

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation, No nausea, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

HENNA (MENHDHI.)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1924, at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April, 1924, to the 7th day of May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, if confirmed by the shareholders as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 7th May, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). C19380

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1924 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April, 1924 to the 7th day of May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, if confirmed by the shareholders as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 7th May, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). C19379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that the vacant Road site at which it is proposed to construct a refuse destructor is not suitable for that purpose and that therefore no tenders for the supply, erection, etc., of a destructor on that site be invited until another suitable site is selected for the purpose, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th April, 1924.
C19400

NOTICE.

THE KOLHAPUR and BELGAUM BRANCHES of the Bank having been CLOSED from 1-3-1924, the Powers of attorney granted to the Managers of those Branches, Messrs. Y. A. Sontake and Mahalingswami Kanbargumath, are hereby withdrawn.

For the Poona Bank, Ltd., & reduced.,
G. J. PADHYE.
Manager.
19402

TENDERS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 2,000 brass of tan to be delivered at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, Bombay. 1,000 brass to be delivered by 1st September, 1924, the remainder to be delivered by 15th October, 1924.

Tenders for the above, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club will be received till 12 noon Monday, 21st April, 1924.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
19377 Western India Turf Club.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMUSJI MANECKJI MEHTA, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 25-27-31, at the Junction of Military Square Lane and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece of land containing an area of eight hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 69 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as the Alloo Villa, bounded on the North-East by Laburnum Road, on the South-East by plot No. 68 of the said estate secondly hereinafter described, on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North-west by Plot No. 70 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Gokaldas Damoder and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7313 and 7314 and are assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 28.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land, containing an area of seven hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 68 of the Gamdevi estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon known as (Good) Villa and bounded on the North-East by Laburnum Road, on the South-East by plot No. 67 of the said estate leased to Tulsidas Morarji, on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North-West by plot No. 69 of the said estate hereinbefore first described and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7313 and 7314 and are asssed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 2890 Street No. 20.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1924

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C19403

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
(No. 1 of 1924).

Re: SOMCHAND PRABHUDAS JESINGBHAI PRABHUDAS and PUNJABHAI MOHANLAL, partners in the firm of Khimchand Zaverchand, a firm, who until lately carried on business as Shroffs, Merchants and Commission Agents at Ganeshwadi, Bombay and at Ahmedabad .....
Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex-parte Dattaram Ranchhod .....
Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Somchand Prabhudas, Jesingbhai Prabhudas and Punjabhai Mohanlal partners in the firm of Khimchand Zaverchand, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1924.

K. A. BHOJWANI
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 5th April, 1924.
C19401

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thobern House, Apollo Bunder opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, side board and crockery stand, Chesterfield, carpets, cabinets, piano, iron cots, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, hat stands, meatsafes, and very valuable books, etc., etc.

The property of late Prof. Louis Peltier.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Old Government House compound, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, stove, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of Dr. Tarkhad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pavai Road from Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of G. E. Chessfield, C.I.E. I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD AND KAMBEKER STREET

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram, Nenamal Bhiwanidas and Salmahomed Haji Ahomed Noorani, Trustees, under the Agreement and the equitable mortgage, dated respectively the 31st of March, 1922, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree dated 11th day of December, 1923, of the Bombay High Court in which Bai Rukhiabai and another, Plaintiffs—and the said Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani and others—defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 8th May next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Pydhownie Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1358 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by Halalkhor's passage, on the North by the property of the Vendor secondly hereunder described and on the South by Pydhownie Road, and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2160 and Street No. 26—100.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 178 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1357 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by the property of Abdullamia Khandwani, on the North by the property of Haji Janmahomed Moosa and on the South by the property of the Vendor firstly described and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2610 (2) and Street Nos. 120—22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADON, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "South Ville" Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old blackwood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. S. Walton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF JAIL ROAD AND UMERKHADY ROADS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Hosenally Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kader Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sarafalli Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of fazundari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jail Road and Umerkhady Road and containing by admeasurement about 489 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 3645 and Cadastral Survey No. 1951, Mandvi Division and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1301, and 3598 and Street Nos. 800, 804, 94-96 and 98 and present Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 2, 4, 6, 6A, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and bounded on the East by Jail Road, on the West by a passage on the North by the property belonging to Bohra caste known as Naiam Wadi, on the South by Umerkhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUGS & TINS, OLD CANVAS, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, COND. LINEN, CARGO BARGES (NAMELY DHARAMTA, GULALWADA, CUMBALLA), MOTOR TYRES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

The above 3 Barges are lying at the B. I. Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 901 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON HIGH CLASS STAPLED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on "P." Jetha Cotton Depot Sewree, opposite Cototon Exchange on account of the concerned the following slightly Water damaged Scind American cotton.

EX. S. S. "SABARMATI."

901 Bales Scind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) shipped by the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON (HIGH CLASS STAPLES.)

Under instructions from Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree on Jutha No. "N." on account of the insurance office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. "Sabarmati."

156 bales Sind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) belonging to the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 F. P. BALES DABHOI COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public Auction on Wednesday the 9th April, 1924 at 3 p.m. at their rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

11 Bales Dabhoi Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKET DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for Messrs. Jagmohandas Motilal and Bhagwandas Nagindas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Maganlal an Insolvent.

1 Packet containing 16 Diamonds about 22 6/16 Ratis.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY 14TH APRIL 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, BENJAMIN AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of April 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture by Messrs John Roberts, Benjamin and other known makers comprising, dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters meatsafes, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, hall cabinets, combination cheval glass, palm stands, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown dresses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, safe with stand, writing tables, writing chairs, hatstands, glass door book cases and cupboards etc., etc.,

The property of Messrs. A. Gilchrist and J. H. Hardie of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BUNDLES OF BOOT PROTECTORS.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods arrived per s.s. "Tannenfels":—

MSMA 5812 Bombay—1/60 eq. 60 Bundles Boot Protectors (damaged by sea water) each bundle containing 5 cases, each case containing 1 gross yards, each of 16 pieces.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

Auction Sale of Immoveable Property situate at Khetwadi, without the Fort, which was to take place This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

No. 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CARVED AND PLAIN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER'S GERMAN MAKE, COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Modi Mansion, 1st Floor, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made to order open carved and plain household furniture made by Robert Wimbridge and other makers such as sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, leather lined Chesterfield, suites of sofas and chairs drawing room mahoganised corner Cabinets, table lamp tapestry lined silver show case, English cash box, rich pictures carpets, very valuable drawing room suite in 10 pieces writing table, book case, revolving chairs, piano, brass and iron beds, reckling sofa full sized mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, washing table, hatstand, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, plateware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others has been brought for auction at the above address.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April 1924.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK.

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

These dye clothes fast in Pink, Green, Red, Violet, Yellow, Blue, Salmon, Black, and Lavender. Instructions and samples FREE. Ten tablets by V.P. of Rs.1-5.

Reduced rates for the season 1924.
Telegrams: "TANKHA" Mussoorie.
Telephone: 113.

HOTEL KASHMIR
MUSSOORIE

Apply for
Tariff to the Proprietor.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.

Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

AMUSEMENTS.

WATCH FOR SATURDAY NEXT

FOR

SHIWAGI'S ESCAPE FROM AGRA.

Produced Personally By Mr. Phalke the Pioneer of Film-Industry in India

FOR

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

YOU HAVE SEEN NOTHING LIKE THIS.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"DRIFTING"

7 Reels—Featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

Many coloured Chinese lanterns..the blue haze of bamboo-pipe smoke..the rush of the night wind out of the Yellow Sea..swinging cafe doors..ribald jests of drunken sailors..bright-eyed little Chinese girls..the flash of a ship officer's gold braid..the blare of jazz music..tinkle of wine glasses and sparkle of women's laughter..that is Shanghai, the romantic, mysterious, romance-laden port of the Strange East as it is glimpsed in

"DRIFTING"

The story is an intensely dramatic, thrilling one of a white woman practically alone in China and engaged in a dangerous occupation—selling the opium that is the curse of the Mongolian empire. The plot ranges from the shadowed streets of Shanghai to the scarlet poppy fields of the hill country.

International News in the Programme

To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

SATURDAY NEXT

Commences the glorious

Goldwyn Drama

in 8 Reels—with an all star cast

OLD NEST

It is of the Mother, the Father and the Children—the Trinity of that same plot a hundred million Americans are playing.

Starting next Saturday

at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

Presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Star Films Ltd's.

Latest Masterpiece

VIJAYA

A masterly picturisation of an ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of thrills and gripping situations—with gorgeous settings and beautiful scenic effects.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his great masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"INSIDE OF THE CUP"
from the Novel by Winston Churchill.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACISTE AND
The Silver King's Daughter."

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IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.
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"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 3p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Re. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession) etc., costs Rs. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of writing letter. Mr. Placid A. Souis writes from Nuwara Eliya Ceylon, "I have also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

R16109

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.

S S Inkula, Alcide, Hamburg.
S S Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Begum, Robb, Java.
S S Tysla, Jacobson, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Navigator, Olen, Dieppe.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Devanna, Mallaluc, London.
S S Bankura, Davy, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tysla for Calcutta.

S S Inkula:—The L Edward Company's steamer Inkula, 3280 tons, Captain Alcide, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum, 2376 tons, Captain G P Robb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tysla:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Tysla, 2692 tons, Captain Jacobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Devanha:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain R Mallaluc, will sail to-day from harbour for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davy, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

April 8.

LOADING.

Steamer Tysla for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Sturmfels 3837, Antwerp, 10/4, L. Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
5 Hatipara 5040 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
6 Clan MacIver 3621, Calicut 17/4 J F & Co.
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
11 Andijk 4037 Colombo, 14/4 E D Sassoon and Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4902, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genova, 15/4 M Italiana.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 10/4, O Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 K'chi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basra 11/4 M M & Co.
5 Gantoise 2624, Genoa, 21/4 T M & Co.
7 Tysla 2691 Cal. 9/4 Graham.
15 Barpeta 1877, P. Gulf N F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Karachi, 10/4, M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
E Kidderpore, 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Sultana, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Nagpore, 3226, N F 18/4, M M and Co.
Plave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohemia (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F E Campbell Co.
Minneric due about 23rd April, Agent F E Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 8.

S S Matiana for Hull:—4000 cwt rape seed, Strauss and Co. 9000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co. 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Matiana for Havre:—4000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.; 675 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 290 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 2000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Matiana for Ghent:—220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 586 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.; 6000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 52 bales cotton waste, Contts and Co.; 55 bales cotton, J Deep; 110 bales cotton, Balmdia Cotton Co.; 5000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt. rapeseed Ralli Bros.; 624 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 30 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 4 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 45 cwt. gum tragacantha, E Virji and Co.

S S Genova for Naples—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Izabran for Trieste:—10000 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwt. fennels seed, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.; 880 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 605 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 330 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, B Cursondas.

S S Izabran for Venice:—110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 1220 bales cotton, Deochand and Co.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Gantoise for Genoa:—6000 cwt. linseed Gorio Ld. 6000 cwt rapeseed, Gorio Ld. 550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 150 bales cotton Gorio Ld.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—170 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co.; 6 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co. 375 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Malwa for London:—24 bales woollen carpet, Bombay and Co.; 500 cwt rapeseed, A Dunst; 200 cwt linseed, A Dust.; 100 bales cotton and woollen cutting, M Somji, 25 bales senna leaves, S D Bassans; 16 bales woollen carpet, A Azizulla off, 50 bales hemp, D M Dungaji; 10 cases dressed Indian bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency Ld.; 40 bales cow hides P Hasam; 9 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons; 10 bales goat skin, H R Reisemonbhoy 17 bales sheep skin, Anglo Saxon, Corporation Co. Ld. 140 cwt turmaric G Shehidina and Co.

S S Malwa for Barcelona:—320 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Malwa for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton grey yarn, I David and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, H H Sakur; 175 bales wool, K Esmal; 160 bales cotton, Uganda Cotton T Co. 50 bales cotton fly, Warner and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Marseilles:—87 cwt. gum olibanum, E Virji and Co. 105 cwt gum Arabic, E Virji and Co. 100 cwt turmeric, E. Virji and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwt. apricots, R Manji and Co. 27 cwt Reosuelces, N Printer and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 72 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 3000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—50 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, David Sasoon and Co.; 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey mule twist, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1003 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 8.

S S Kidderpore from China. Agents—M M and Co.:—20 cases colleloid ware, 13 cases wooden ware, 16 cases waste, silk yarn, 124 cases tea, 54 cases green tea, 50 half chest black tea, 10 bales yelow raw silk, 201 bales raw silk.

From Shanghai:—18 bales yellow R. silk, 173 bales tea, 236 cases Tea, 257 cases green tea, 90 bundles green tea, 451 half chest green tea.

From Hongkong:—77 cases paper, 40 cases cotton socks, 100 cases wet pres. ginger, 10 cases dry pres. ginger, 100 cases wet. pres. chowchow, 46 cases matho silk, 32 cases punjim silk, 44 cases canned gds. 100 cases wet preserves, 200 cases cassia, 399 bundles cassia, 200 bales cassia, 200 bags refined sugar, 25 bags starani seed, 150 cases fire crackers, 20 bdles matting, 18 pockets China root, 50 pockets sugar candy..

From Batavia:—20 packages tea.

From Singapore:—634 bags betel nut, 50 drums mineral turpentine.

From Penang:—20 bdles rattans, 290 bags split betel nut, 202 bags pearl tapioca.

Colombo:—20 chest tea, 45 cases tea.

S S Bankura from Durban Agents.—British India S N Co. Ltd.—4 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls.

From Muscat:—6 bundles specie, 1905 bags sardines, 523 bags dry dates, 168 bosk. wet dates 17 baskets salted fish.

From Busrah:—35 bags old brass, 2077 bags wheat, 10 cases copra.

From Bushire:—10 cases intestine, 24 cases assafotida, 10 cases dry fruit, 54 bags a kernel 80 bales cotton.

From Charbar:—1415 bundles siffi mats, 53 bundles kapais.

From Gwadur:—566 bundles siffi mats, 37 bundles prowns, 16 bundles dry fish.

From Bunder Abbas:—84 bales cotton, 11 jottas cotton.

From Verawal:—1 bundle specie.

From Gask:—94 bags matoots.

From Mangrole:—36 bags methee.

From Karachi:—1517 bales cotton.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April, 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
" " D D 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
" " D D 1/4 23/32
" buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16
" " T T 1/4 3/4
" " D D 1/4 25/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 500
" buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 550
" " D D Frcs. 540
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 139¾
" buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 133¾
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. - -
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. - -
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 335
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32 5/8
" —Paris Frcs. 74.50
" —Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
" —Brussels Frcs. 88.20
" —Rome Liras 97.50
" —Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London, April. 7.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold		£ 4-15-1 downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot.	.. ..	22 13/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	335
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	233
Japan	140
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

London, April. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent, ...	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	32 13/16
" 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China selling-buyers holding back.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans ..	1 1/2
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 7.

Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	31.63
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	24.76
Belgium	
Athens	

London, April 7.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	7470
" " Germany ..	18,250,000,000,000
" " " " Italy ..	

New York, April 7.

Demand Bills	432.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, April. 7.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2 15/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 3/8
" 5 per cent Rents	24 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC

London, April 7.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 ..	£ 89	+ 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93	+ 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 103 3/4	+1 1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2	+ 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % ..	65 3/4	+ 1/2
(sterling Loan)	..	
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 3/4	+ 1/2

Tone.—Irregular Easier.

Conversion Loan	£ 78	1/8
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan ..	101	1/2
7 per cent Indian	110	1/2

BULLION

BOMBAY, April, 8.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-15-3
Bar gold forward, Rs. Rs. 26-0-3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-1-3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-10
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-14
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-5

LONDON, April 7.

Bar gold ready, £ 4-15.1
Silver ready, d. 32-13
Silver forward, d. 32-13
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull, China selling cash, buying forward. No buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 8.

Ready :—25—15—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Chitor 26—0—0 25—15—3 26—0—3
Vasakh 26—1—0 26—0—6 26—1—6
Teji Mandi :—
Chitor 0—3—0
Vasakh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 8.

Ready: —80—10—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Chitor 80—13—0 80—11 0 80—15—0
Vasakh 81— 4—0 81—1—0 81—5—0
Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—11—0
Vasakh 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Apl. 8.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-37 Rs. 94-8
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1933 Rs. 97-8
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1945-55 Rs. 98-8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 103-4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1925 Rs. 101-6
1927 Rs. 101-9
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April, 8.

After the recent heavy advance Reuter reported to-day 87 to 95 points lower in old crops and 66 to 76 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declind on foreign and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 29 to 33 points down. The market declined on long liquidation on reports of more favourable weather.

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 7th Instant (6-15 p.m.) as under:—

"Market reacted owing to reported better weather. Speculators taking profits on rise. We think situation too strong to permit much setback, and would buy on breaks for time being."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., dated 7th Instant:—

"Weather for planting improving; fertilizer sales large; looks lower."

The sharp drop in the American values reported to-day has been the natural outcome of reaction after the recent continued advance, together with improved weather conditions. From advices to hand it does not look as though the reaction is likely to go still downwards, and we look for a renewed upward tendency before long.

In sympathy with the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 569½ i.e. Rs. 9 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May, selling by Commission Houses the market declined to Rs. 568, but again recovered to Rs. 569½ on jobbers buying and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 567 at 4 p.m. The market was featureless and prices moved within a very narrow compass. At Cotlin Green the market opened at Rs. 567½ and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 568½ on buying by Offices and Marwari shroffs.

Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 555, and going up to Rs. 555½ dropped to Rs. 554½ but again improved to Rs. 556½ in general buying and closed at Rs. 554. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 559½ and advanced to Rs. 561 on Exporting and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 559. F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 525 and Rs. 530 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and the demand was fairly good. About 3500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON—GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	568 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	..	524
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	529
Fine Oomra ..	May	..	556
Fine Oomra ..	July	..	560 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 8

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine F.	Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	580	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565	
M. G. Broach	600	590	580	570
M. G. Mathia	560	550	535	
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 8

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	567
" " Bengal	May ..	523
" " "	July ..	529
" "	May ..	554
" "	Juiy ..	558
Good Southerns	May/June ..	581

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 8.

New York Market 7th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices,	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close,
30.40	May	30.02—38	29.75—65	29.45—95	
29.16	July		28.55—61	28.29—87	
25.60	Oct			24.84—76	
25.10	Dec			24.44—66	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.10, lowest 29.32, range .78 points. Speculative selling, foreign selling; stoploss orders being reached. Scattered demand on limit down.

Liverpool Market 7th April 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.87	May	17.95+08	17.75—12	17.54—33	
17.29	July	17.37+08		16.97—32	
15.12	Oct	15.18+06	15.09—03	14.79—33	
14.49	Jan			14.19—30	
14.31	Mar			14.02—29	
	Egyptian				
21.10	May			20.68—42	
19.05	Nov			18.90—15	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000. (2) Much warmer. Light rains in North Carolina. Over the entire cotton belt generally fair. At the opening market declined on long liquidation. Spot sales 7000.

(3) Long liquidation on more favourable weather. Straddle selling on better rate of exchange. Fully Middling American raised to .70 on to-day. Manchester continues to improve.

(4) American cross rate on Saturday 434; and on Monday 434 1/8. May highest 17.97, lowest 17.43, range .54 points.

Liverpool, April. 7.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp-		300
" " Sales of East Indian sales include date yesterday		50

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot good demand			18.61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels..		..	22.00
New York 11 a.m.	May		29.75
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July		28.50
	Oct.		25.05
New Orleans 10 a m.	May	..	29.89
	July	..	28.38

Liverpool, April. 7.

		To-day's prices
	May	.. 17.54—.33
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	July	.. 16.97—.32
Liverpool.	Oct.	.. 14.79—.33
	Jan.	.. 14.19—.30

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool April 7.

Months.	To-day's price.
April ..	..
May ..	.. 17.84—03
June ..	..
July ..	.. 17.26—03
Aug. ..	..
Sept. ..	..
Oct. ..	.. 15.15—03
Nov. ..	..
December	..
January	.. 14.55+06
Feb. ..	..
Mar. ..	—
April ..	..
Egyptians—May	.. 20.90
July	— 20.80
Nov.	— 19.00

Liverpool, April, 8.

Months	To-day's price.
April. ..	—
May. ..	.. 16.46—108
June. ..	—
July. ..	.. 16.87—10
Aug. ..	—
Sept. ..	—
Oct. ..	.. 14.66—13
Nov. ..	—
December	—
January.	.. 14.08—11
Feb. ..	—
Mar. ..	—
April. ..	—
Egyptians—May	.. 20.45
July ..	.. 20.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7.

Months	To-day's Price
March ..	..
April ..	.. 17.69—32
May	.. 17.54—33
June ..	.. 17.33—34
July ..	.. 16.97—32
August ..	.. 16.23—32
September ..	.. 15.48—34
October ..	.. 14.79—33
November ..	.. 14.46—31
December ..	.. 14.34—32
January ..	.. 14.19—30
February ..	.. 14.10—30
March ..	.. 14.02—29
April ..	.. 13.97—28

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April. 7.

Months.	To-days price.
April ..	.. 20.68—42
May ..	.. 20.68—42
June ..	— 20.64—41
July ..	.. 20.60—40
Aug. ..	.. 20.30—40
Sept. ..	.. 19.85—35
Oct. ..	.. 19.20—25
Nov ..	.. 18.90—15
December ..	.. 18.81—14
January ..	— 18.75—10

ADDITIONL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

London, April 7

M. G. Bengal Good	.. ..	12.05
" " Fully Good	.. ..	12.45
" " Fine	.. ..	12.85
No. 1 Oomra. Good	.. ..	12.75
" " Fully Good	..	13.25
" " Fine	.. ..	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	.. ..	14.60
" " Fully Good	.. ..	15.00
" " Fine	.. ..	15.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	.. ..	11.95
" " Fully Good	.. ..	12.35
" " Fine	.. ..	12.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..		11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	1,000
" Exports to Continent	..	6.000
Futures at New York ..	..	
" " " May.	..	29.45—.93
" " " July		28.29—.87
" " " October	..	24.84—.76
" " " Dec.	..	24.44—.66
Spot Cotton at New York	..	29.75—.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	29.88—1.12
Futures " " May	..	29.52—1.12
" " " July	..	28.03—1.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15 1/2
Silver—Foreign mined	..	63 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April. 7.

		To-day's Prices.
	May	.. 29.45—.93
Futures at New York.	July	.. 28.29—.87
	Oct.	.. 24.84—.76
	Dec.	.. 24.44—.66

WHEAT.

London, April. 7.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April May Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN A/M Paid Sellers ..	46
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers Dull.	44

Tone:—Of wheat easier.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 8.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43	0	0	6	14	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44	0	0	6	15	6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	6	0	9	14	6
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11	15	0	12	7	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	8	0	11	15	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	65	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White ..	12	0	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0			
Mowraseed	10	0	0	10	8	0
Barley	33	0	0			
Castorseed	74	0	0	15	1	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41	0	0	5	13	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, April/May ..	6	14	0
Wheat, August/September	7	2	6
Linseed, April/May ..	12	6	6
Linseed Sept. ..	12	14	9
Groundnuts A/M	..		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	..		
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	74	0	0

METALS.

	London	April 7
English best Selected copper	..	69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B	..	£ 64 5/8
Copper Braziers	..	£ 87
Yellow Metal	..	£ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	..	30 nominal
Corrugated sheets	..	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	..	267 1/2

BRASS

	Per md.	Bombay, Apr. 8. Rs.	a,	p,
Brass, English ..	3/4	65	4	0
Do	1	65	4	0
Do	1 1/4	65	4	0
Do	1 1/2	65	4	0
Do	1 3/4	65	4	0
Do	2	65	4	0

COPPER:

	Bombay, Apr, 8, per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	75	0	0
Copper	1/	76	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	76	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	77	0	0
Copper	2/	77	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteks Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64	0	0
" " 1		65	0	0
" " 1/4 to 1 1/2,				
" " 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

		Bombay, April. 8. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	13	6
Japan	..No.	42-2	2	0	0
Japan	..No.	20	1	1	9
Japan	..No.	32	1	9	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	28
July Sellers	24/9
July-Sept Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C & F Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	24/7

Tone—Very quiet.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£	19 1/4

Tone—Seller offering at less money,

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April Nearest ..	36	6
May/Aug. Paid	36	5/8

London April 7.

Linseed La Plate A/M Paid	£ 17	5/8

Easier practically nothing doing

Cottonseed Bombay A/M buyers firmer	£	10
Castorseed Bombay A/M Sellers ..	.,	24

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June	11	1/2
Plantation First Latex crape April	12	5/8

Tone :—Very steady few sellers.

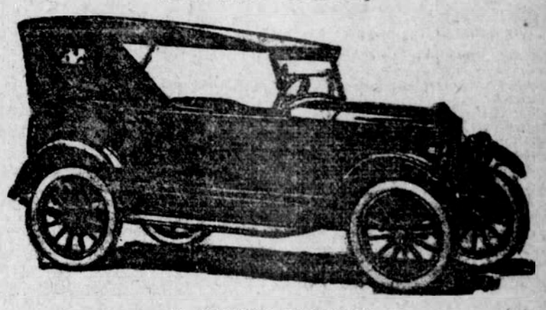
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co. Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, April 8,

	Rs.	A.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone..	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dimond Chula per lb.	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb... ..	1	8	9
Check Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	2	0
Phoenix " "	7	2	0
Swan Finlay "	7	2	0
Hindustan "	7	2	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand "	8	10	0
Bombay United	8	10	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
Spring	9	8	0
E D Rachael			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 8th April 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 4th April to 7th April 1924 ..	24244	57552	—33308
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 7th April 1924 ..	2669801	2695413	—25612
Shipment for the bi-week from 4th April 1924 to 7th April 1924			
Europe :—			
U. K,		5358	—5358
Content.	15204	13687	+11517
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	19672	2022	+15650
Total ..	34876	23067	+11809
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 7th April. 1924.			
Europe :—			
United Kingdom	119547	91458	+28089
Continent ...	689357	463934	+225423
China	124693	246411	—121718
Japan	1000482	1033764	—33282
Coast Ports* ..	42666	34365	+8301
Total ..	1976745	1869932	+106813
Afloat in harbour Europe	7759	4051	+3708
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	51910	137401	—85491

*Including 21363 bales for U. S. of America

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton prouce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 7, 1924.

Cotton	6209	Bales
Wheat	13119	Cwts.
Linseed	15029	"
Rape, etc.	5532	"
Gingellyseed	213	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts..	234	"
Castorseed	4364	"
Rice	2460	"
Myrabollams	6065	"
Cottonseed	5408	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1161	"
Juwar	2937	"
Masur	203	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajri	1169	"
Coal	1083	Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, April 11.

S.S "Macedonia" with English mails from London due to arrive 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 12.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-50	9- 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 9 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 27m; Sunset 6h. 54m
Apl 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 26m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 11 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 56m
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h. 56m
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56m

Domestic Intelligence.

DEATH.

THANAWALLA—Framji son of the late Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji, C.I.E., and son-in-law of the late Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, died of sudden heart-failure. Funeral 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at Adenvala Building, 2, New Queen's Road.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and the adjourned monthly of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held just after the above meeting is finished.

MARWADI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The annual gathering of the Marwadi Commercial School will be held in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association Hall on Sunday the 13th inst., at 2 p.m. at Kalbadevi Road.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Esean community Bombay, are requested to note that the 15th instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) There will be a discourse on the subject, "The visible universe and its relation to man." Admission is by card only from Mr. L.B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

"THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of the National Conference, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "Responsible Government" to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th April 1924, to 6 a.m. of 8th April, 1924.

Small-pox attacks 11 deaths 3, Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks 5 deaths 5. Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 113.

Total mortality this day last year 130.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. ...

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here Thursday noon the 10th idem.

S.S. "Hakodate Maru" arrived at Shanghai on the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via., ports of Call on the 4th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 28th April. S.S. "Genoa Maru" sailed from Singapore for Bombay via Colombo and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th April.

Clan "Mackinlay" arrived Suez on the evening of the 3rd. inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 16th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALL INDIA DASANAGAR VANIK CONFERENCE.

All the members of Dasanagar Bania caste, residing in all parts of India are cordially invited to attend the 2nd Session of the All India Dasanagar Vanik Conference to be held at Ahmedabad under auspices of the Ahmedabad Dasanagar Vanik Bandhu Samaj. Mr. Manilal Chunilal Sataria has been formally elected as the president of the said conference by the majority of the members of the Standing Committee and he has consented to preside on the occasion.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Annual Gathering of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the Social Service League of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, will preside.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, F.S.Sc. (Lond), J. P. Medical Officer in charge the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary Fort, Bombay reports that during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1924, 1218 Patients attended the Dispensary in all of whom 691 Males 339 Females and the rest 188 were Children. The average daily attendance of patients was about 9 patients a day. Caste distribution of patients was as under:—587 Parsees, 564 Hindus and the rest 67 were Mussalmans. In December last Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israel, retired Deputy Collector, paid a visit to the Dispensary.

FREE HAND CARDING CLASS AT MATUNGA.

The Matunga Congress Committee has opened a new Free Carding and Spinning Class under the management of an expert teacher, where instructions will be given practically on Hand Carding, and Slivers making also spinning. Those who desire to learn the art are requested to attend the class at Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga (G.I.P.) between 8 to 10 in the morning. Special classes for ladies from 3 to 5 p.m. Special hours for all from 12 to 3 p.m. Further particular may be had of the Secretary.

TRIP TO MATHERAN.

A trip to Matheran is arranged by the Muslim Students' Union. Party leaving Bombay by the Poona Express (7-45 a.m.) on Saturday the 12th instant, returning on Monday. Subscription of Rs. 12/- per head inclusive of all charges to be paid in advance to Mr. Camar S. Tyabjee, Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. Those wishing to join the party should be present at Victoria Terminus on Saturday the 12th inst., at 7-15 sharp.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Catholic Students of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay) at the St. Teresa's School Hall, Girgaum, on Friday, the 11th instant at 5-30 p.m. to make a representation to the authorities of the Society of Jesus in the matter of Father Blatter's recall to Rome. All Catholic students are earnestly requested to attend.

SAUGOR INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Municipal Committee of Saugor are organising an Exhibition with the object of improving Commerce, Industry and developing the trade relations between the manufacturers and users of Indian produce within the province. It is proposed to open the Exhibition on the 1st May. The Exhibition is open to all interested in the development of trade and progress of industries in the Central Provinces and Berar and also to other artists manufacturers, handicrafts outside the province.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society was held at "Anandashram" Harvey Road, Bombay, on the 5th instant, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha. The draft of the Constitution and Rules of the Society was adopted after certain additions and alterations were made therein. It was also resolved to execute a Deed of Trust for the Society and Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., M.I.E., Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, and Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, were appointed the Trustees and Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, and Mr. S. S. Naik were appointed executants for the purpose. The Society has been able to make a collection of Rs. 20,000 out of the promised donations of about Rs. 54,000 and has, besides, a sum of Rs. 3,700 on account of monthly subscriptions in hand.

KOLI-KALYAN PARISHIONERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Parshioners of the Church of Our Lady of Egypt, Koli-Kalyan Salsette, was held on Sunday, the 6th inst. Mr. Lawrence D'Souza was voted to the Chair. The following important Resolutions were passed, (1) that a Committee be appointed of certain leading parishioners named at the meeting with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking all measures, as they may deem necessary or advisable, for the assertion and protection of the rights of the parishioners and (2) that the present administrative committee nominated by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun is contrary to the rules and regulations in force in the parish and that the matter be referred for necessary action to the Committee of the Parishioners appointed by the previous Resolution.

The Meeting having resolved that copies of the Resolutions should be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KERALA KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Khadi, Arts and Swadeshi exhibition will be held at Trichur, under the auspices of the third Kerala Provincial Conference from the 6th to 13th May, 1924. All kinds of goods made in India will be exhibited and be allowed for sale. But as far as cloth is concerned only hand-spun and hand-woven Swadeshi will be allowed. Stalls for sale will be provided on application at the rate of Rs. 5/ per 100 sq. ft. Concessions will be given for larger space. All the samples to be kept as exhibits will be gratefully accepted.

Competitors are invited to compete in cotton cleaning, carding, spinning and other processes of khaddar making. Prizes will be awarded to experts in khadi as also in other industries and art.

Advertisers have got a fine opportunity since advertisements will be allowed on exhibition walls.

Furthus information will be supplied on application to the Joint Secretaries, Khadi Exhibition Committee, Trichur.

FIRE IN A PORT TRUST GODOWN.

A fire broke out on Monday at 10-30 p.m. in a Port Trust Godown situate at Gun Powder Road Mazagaon. The godown contained among other things twenty cases of nitric acid some of which were ablaze by the time the fire engines arrived on the scene. A line of hose from the Port Trust hydrant worked for about a quarter of an hour when the fire was put out.

The cause of fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000 which is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN A RESIDENTIAL QUARTER.

On Tuesday morning at 1-30 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from a five storeyed building situate at Dadar Cross Road belonging to Monji Haridas. The upper floors of the building were used as residential quarters. All the residents came out safely as soon as an alarm was raised. The fire was put out in few minutes by the Fire Brigade who arrived promptly on the scene. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 1,000 and to the goods to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

The cause of fire is not known.

ALIGHTING FROM RUNNING TRAM.

On Sunday at 7 p.m. a tram car from Museum was approaching the stopping place opposite the Victoria Terminus when Ramji Ganpat (60) a passenger tried to alight before the car stopped, and in doing so, he fell between the platform and the car. He was seriously injured and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died on Monday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. R. S. Batliwala of Charni Road reports to the police that at 3 p.m. on Monday he went for a walk and his wife left at 4 p.m. after locking the door leaving a servant to guard the room. When he returned at 5-30 p.m., he found that his room had been broken open and a cupboard ransacked, and contents rifled. The servant is missing and he is suspected of having stolen property valued at Rs. 700.

THEFT OF CURIOS.

Captain N. Andrews, No. 3 M. J. Company residing at No. 79 Lower Colaba reports to the police that on the 4th instant, he went to Poona after locking his room. On the 7th instant when he returned at 12 noon he found the lock on the door intact but on opening the door he found one leather case containing old and antique paintings and curios, etc. valued at Rs. 30,000 missing. It appears the thief entered the room by breaking a pane of glass and opening bolt from inside.

CORONERS COURT.

VICTIM TO LORRY DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Roque Gonsalves who while crossing the road near Maneksha Temple was knocked down, run over and killed on the spot at 10-30 a.m. on the 23rd ultimo by motor lorry No. 871 driven by Sooka who has since escaped.

Thaba Sakaram who was on the lorry at the time with the driver said that the lorry was going at the usual speed but was on the wrong side of the road. The deceased was crossing from left to right and the driver swerved to the right and the man was knocked down by the left front wheel which passed over him. The deceased was entangled in the left rear wheel. The lorry then fell into a ditch about four or five paces ahead, and stopped. The horn was not sounded. The driver left the place saying he was going to inform the Saheb but did not return.

After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven in a rash and negligent manner by one Sooka who has absconded.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL EXHIBITION.

The Karachi Municipal School Board intend to hold an Art and Educational Exhibition in the second week of May. In this exhibition the hand-work of teachers and pupils will be principally put up for show, but it is also be kind enough to put up their exhibits. Educational appliances of various sorts specially useful for primary schools and free stalls will be placed at the disposal of those educational publishing firms who wish to send their exhibits for being placed in the exhibition. Already afew such firms have been written to, and it is expected local firms will also be kind enough to put their exhibits.

It is hoped that the local as well as outside firms dealing in educational materials will readily respond. Those who wish to take part in this exhibition may write to the Secretary School Board for details.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The General Secreary of the Hindustani Seva Dal writes from Indore:—

It is now three months since the volunteer representatives from an over India met in Coconada and formed an organisation called the Hindustani Seva Dal. This organisation, as it might be recalled by those who are connected with the volunteer movement is recognised by the Congress.

As per the fourth clause, quoted below, of the Constitution of the Hindustani Seva Dal all those who signed the Ahmedabad pledge before the Coconada Sessions are eligible to be First member of the Dal provided they apply to us for the same. The fourth clause runs thus:—

"Those who have signed the Congress (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (December 23, 1923,) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members." The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office-Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application."

For the last four-score days we are anxiously awaiting to receive applications from the already pledged volunteers to become First Members. We are sorry to say that we have received not even half-a-dozen of such applications. Is is because of the ignorance of the clause or because of the indifference and lethargy on the part of volunteers? We would like to know.

We are at this stage powerless to put a time limit for those who wish to become First Members. However, in the interest of the Organisation and in order to hasten the work of the same we earnestly appeal to all pledged volunteers to apply immediately for the First Membership. We would like to get the First Membership list completed by the 1st of May of this year.

May we hope then that all volunteers will help us in this matter. Specially do we request Tahsil, Taluka, or subdivisional, District and Provincial Volunteer Boards to get volunteers working under them to do this work as quick as possible.

SHOOTING IN DANTA STATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DANTA, April. 6.

On the 22nd March His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner accompanied with Her Highness Maharani Saheba and Staff visited Ambaji as illustrious guests to His Highness Maharana Saheb of Danta.

On the 23rd His Highness Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Danta took the whole party by motors upto the very ladders of the Machans and the arrangements were so excellently made that every possible care was observed for the Zanana Sawari and the seats on Machans. At 3 p.m. the beat began driving out a couple of tigresses and a tiger. The first tigress was bagged by his Highness' Mannlicher which was 8 feet 11 inches.

Her Highness bagged the second one by her excellent shot of 240 a fine full grown tigress 8 feet 5 inches.

The third tiger went before His Highness Maharaj Kumar's Machan and was shot by him.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS.

DIFFICULTIES OF COLLECTING RENT.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Mr. R.H.A. Delves presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Land Manager of the Trust asking for their sanction to write off Rs. 12,674-5-4, arrears of rent of lands and buildings, which was considered irrecoverable. The letter stated among other things:—

"The total net arrears as on the 30th September 1923 amounted to Rs. 6,38,095-11-7, out of this amount Rs. 2,66,310-9-1 have since been recovered upto 31st of January, 1924, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,71,785-2-6, recoveries in respect of which are in progress. Out of this balance of Rs. 3,71,785-2-6, a sum of Rs. 38,469-2-4 in respect of Engineer's occupations is being adjusted, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 3,33,316-0-2 still to be recovered.

The difficulties experienced by the Engineer's Department in connection with recoveries of rents from tenants of buildings to be got vacated for development purposes, have much more been augmented by the creation, and the continuance of the Rent Act, and the accumulation of arrears in such cases is an unavoidable evil. On account of the existence of the Rent Act the position of the tenants is such that they can baffle their landlords notwithstanding the latter's vigilance and precautious measures. They even defy the landlords, and subject them to innumerable and insurmountable difficulties in the way of collection of their dues. Usually no tenant pays his dues in advance as provided for in the conditions of Board's tenancies, and no action can be taken in the court to enforce this proviso, as the tenant cannot be dragged there until he falls into arrears of at least two months' rent. The tenants knowing this and our helpless position fully well, have made it a point never to pay rent till they are full 3 months in arrears, and that too only for one month, they invariably being in arrears for 2 months. Issues of distress warrants on the goods of the tenants is out of question under the existing rules of the Small Causes Court, which prohibit attachment of apparel, utensils, beddings and all the necessaries of life, and these are the main possessions of our tenants. The service of notices to vacate means immediate and absolute cessation of payment of any rents. The process of filing suits, and getting through the ordeals of the courts and of obtaining decrees for vacating, take up months, and all this time the Board's arrears of rent swell up. On filing suits for recovery of Board's dues, the decision of the court of invariably is payment by small instalments, which are even less than a month's dues, and which are never paid by the tenants. On failure to pay the instalments a fresh decree has to be obtained against him, but by the time this decree becomes mature, the tenant becomes scarce by the leaving the Board's premises and the Board's dues unpaid at the same time. All this increase the court costs without any advantageous result to the Board. It is generally not possible for this office rent collectors to trace out these absconded tenants and if they attempt to do so they have to leave their current work aside and generally fail in tracing out the defaulters. Even the shop and godown keepers, who pay us very large rents, are turning defaulters for the slackness in trade and want of accommodation in the vicinity of their former business premises for which they are unable to re-establish their trade. And as if all this is not sufficient, the mill-hands, who occupy our buildings in large number, have now altogether ceased paying our rent owing to the strike. All these difficulties tend to increase arrears of rent which now amount to about 3 1/3 lacs of rupees as stated in the preceding para, and although it is only 1.76 per cent of the total recoverable amount of Rs. 2,23,46,088, since 1910, attempts are being made to reduce these arrears as far as possible, so that eventually much smaller amount than Rs. 3 1/3 lacs may have to be gradually written off."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said they must approach the Government with a request to exempt the Trust from the operations of the Rent Act. He said the condition of private owners was still worse.

Mr. J. P. Brander said they must ask Government to give them total exemption from the Rent Act.

The Chairman asked him to bring forward a separate proposition to that effect.

The Board then gave the necessary sanction for writing off the amount.

Mr. Justice Broadway on the 6th instant pronounced orders in the application made by Mr. Damodar Das, Liquidator of the Trust of India for the removal of Mr. Hunter, his co-liquidator, on the ground that the latter had recently entered the service of the Alliance Bank liquidators, the principal creditor of the Trust of India. His Lordship dismissed the application in a fairly lengthy judgment observing that as the creditors, the only persons having real interest in the Trust of India liquidation, were satisfied with Mr. Hunter then the application must be dismissed.—A.P.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

TUESDAY'S POOR PLAY.

HORNETS (5) BEAT IGATPURI (0).

THE TEAMS.

HORNETS:—Ernst; Gabriel and O'Brien; Rodricks, Milson and Mckenzie; Downes, Jewel, Littlewood, Fairman and Hyde.

IGATPURI:—Conry; Wood, Worsley; W. Coulters, Pearse, D. Coulters; A. Coulter, D'Souza, Carter, Cox and Adams.

Referees: Messrs. Nagporewalla and Kapadia.

The meeting between the Hornets and the railwaymen from Igatpuri in the second round of the Tournament Proper proved a dull affair, neither side showing any form. The exclusion of Finnigan, the local left extreme in favour of Jewel upset the Hornets attack as four forwards were obliged to play out of their places. The Igatpuri were a scrappy lot. Their forwards lacked understanding and halves rarely thought of feeding the forwards while their back cleared the ball with mighty drives. The Hornets did not make much of an impression at the start but gradually drove the railway men into their own area. After several disconcerted efforts Littlewood sent the ball across to Hyde who scored a lucky goal off the goalie's back. Half way in the initial period. The Hornets experienced a short tussle on resumption when the Igatpuri forwards made a few spasmodic individual efforts or resorted to wing to wing passes. Fifteen minutes after the resumption Jewel increased the lead, and two minutes later Fairman shot the third. Downes soon after passed to Hyde who sent back to Fairman and the last named netted the fourth goal. Before two minutes had elapsed Jewel shot his second and the fifth goal for his side. The last four goals were all scored within the space of seven minutes.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Medicals vs. K S L I.
Referees: Messrs. Cockshott and Thombare.

TO-MORROW AT 5-30.

Ajmere vs Y M. C. A. (Byculla).
Referees: Messrs. James and Nagporewalla.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the Elton Hockey Tournament on Monday, the "Blues" beat "Waterlads" by 3 goals to 2 after a very exciting and interesting game in which some very fast forward play was seen. These games promise to prove very good hockey. The players are very keen and it is a pleasure to watch such wholehearted sporting play.

To-day's game (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. will be between "Jewish Athletic Club" and "Mazagoan Sporting Club."

KARACHI RACES.

KARACHI, April, 8.

The First Day in the Karachi Spring Meeting commenced this afternoon at 3-30 p.m. with a card of eight events.

THE KARACHI HURDLES. A hurdle race for horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions and a Ponies W. A. and C. scale as for flat races raised 2 stones. Penalties winners of a hurdle race or steeplechase once 5 lbs. twice 8 lbs. oftener 14 lbs. Allowance maidens 7lbs. Distance R. C. over 6 flights.

Mr. A Templeman's O. C. HONEYMOON. 11-8. A. Audas 1
Capt. R. Forbes Pearson's PASSEUL, 10-10 Fielding 2
Lieut. H Eugene Talbot's GLAGO 10-0, M. O'Brien 3
Mir Ahmed Khan's OHEHO, 10-3 Major Jackson 4

Tote paid: Rs. 6 for win, and Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 for places.

THE NOVICE PLATE. For Arabs that have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over since landing W. A. allowance ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's FALADA 8-8 Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. K J M Burjorji's NICHOLAS 9-3, Harroway 2
Mr. A R Dakeel's KHOOPCHAND, 8-13, Babajan 3
Mr. Fazal Peera's MASTER MALIK, 9-7, O'Brien 4

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win, and Rs. 8, and Rs. 11 for places.

GARRIKHATTA HANDICAP.—Rs. 250 to winner Rs. 150 to second and Rs. 50 to third. A high weight handicap for all horses and ponies owned by Residents in Karachi at time of entry and which have not won any race value Rs. 100 or over at time of declaration to start. Distance 5 furlongs.

Major D W Bruce's SPIDER 8-7 L. Jones 1
Major C. E. Jackson's SIT STILL 12-0, Major Jackson 2
Mr. Moar's MUSTANA 7-0 Oosman 3
Mr. Jaffer Sajan's JUBILEE 8-6 Karim 4

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 5 and Rs. 5 for places.

INDUS HANDICAP. Rs. 1000 to winner Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A handicap for Country Breds.

Thakur Chandrika Prasad's KISHOREE 9-12 Purtoosingh 1
Capt. Russell's TINOTER 9-10 D W Balfour 2
Capt. McArthur's LEGACY 7-6 C Hoyt ... 3
Mr. R. K. Garrow's HITANA 7-12 L Jones 4

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win and Rs. 9 and Rs. 14 for places.

APRIL PLATE. Rs. 850 to winner, Rs. 250 second, and Rs. 100 to third for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under in the 3rd Division. W. I. Ponies 14-2 to carry 8st 7lbs. penalties. Winners since 31st March 1922 once 4lbs. twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Winners of a race of greater value than Rs. 2,000 7lbs. extra. Allowance maidens 4lbs. Distance 5 Furlongs.

H. H. the Mir of Khairpur's RAREFIELD 7-9, L. Jones 1
Capt. McArthur's MOHSEL 8-12 Harroway 2
Mr. A. Templeman's SPARK 7-4 D W Balfour 3
Mr. W. B. Wacha's FARAJALLAH 7-1 Oosman 4

Betting: Even money against Orator, threes Mohsel and Spark, sixes Farajallah, eights others.

This is a term race in which Mohsel who was placed second is alleged to have carried three poonds less weight, hence the owner of Spark filed an objection which was referred to the Bombay W. I. T. C. for decision, pending which all bets are held up.

SANDSPIT HANDICAP. Rs. 850 to Winner Rs. 250 to second and Rs. 100 to third. A handicap for horses, in 3rd and 4th divisions. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. B. N. Bhargava's GAP 8-2 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. S. C. Woodward's TWO GATES 9-11 Buckley 2
Mrs. Osborne Carey's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS 8-13 Audas 3

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win.

SAHARA PLATE. Rs. 1,000 to Winner, Rs. 300 to Second and Rs. 200 to third. A Handicap for all Arabs. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's NAPOLEON 9-1 Harroway 1
Mr. M. Esmailji's SIR VISTO 7-12 L. Jones... 2
Mr. Goorji Yacoob's SIRTIB 7-12 Babajan ... 3
Mr. A. H Suleman's BARZAN 7-0 J Tymon 4

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 17 for places.

MANORA HANDICAP.—Rs. 850 to winner, Rs 250 to second and Rs. 100 third. A Handicap for English, Colonial and C. B. Ponies 14/2 and under. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. J H G. Jerrom's JILL 7-0 D W Balfour 1
Major R. Exham's BRENOCK 8-10 Capt. Bernard 2
Mr. S C Woodward's SANDOOLA 10-12, Buckley 3
Mr. W King's MOLASSIN 7-1 J Tymon ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

BETTING FOR DERBY.

LONDON, April 7.

The first betting call-over for Derby at Beaufort Cub to-night was nine to one against Tom Pinch, ten to one against Bright Knight and Diaphon, hundred to nine against Denzelon and hundred to eight against Salmon Trout.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 7.

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Cardiff two, Tottenham one; Sheffield United three, Notts County one.

FIRST DIVISION (Southern Section).

Charlton one, Exeter City nil; Northampton one, Aberdare two.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Walsall two, Wolverhampton one.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Shariff Noormahomed Hooda ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Sinabhai Lallubhai & Co. ..... Defendants.

In this case Mr. Jinnah counsel for the plaintiff appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji to apply for an interim injunction against the defendants from carrying on business as cap merchants under the name of Patel and Bros.

Mr. H. J. Kania appeared for the defendants to oppose the application.

The facts of this case are as follows:—The plaintiff who is a Khoja Mahomedan carries on business as cap manufacturers and cap merchants under the name and style of Patel Brothers at Pythownie. He began this business in October, 1923 and said that he spent a large sum of money in advertising his said business and has by now established good business connections throughout India and with foreign countries. He said that the defendants have recently commenced business under the name and style of Patel and Brothers at Girgaum. They deal in caps and the plaintiff argued that the defendants adopted this name with a view to deceive the public and unwary purchasers who would buy caps from the defendants under the impression that they were buying caps sold by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff gave notice to the defendants in February asking them to refrain from doing business in the name of Patel and Bros. which was a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's name. The plaintiff's further said that the defendants with a view to deceive unwary purchasers, fraudulently put up a board of Patel and Bros., putting the words "Patel" and the word "Brothers" in a very prominent position and keeping the word "and" in such a position as may not be read by casual purchasers.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's allegations of having adopted the plaintiff's name fraudulently or with any such object as is alleged by the plaintiff. They said that on their sign board of their firm beneath the words "Patel and Bros." "Proprietors Patel Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co." Their business was carried in at Charni Road, Girgaum and that they were carrying it on as retail merchants. They said that according to their information the plaintiff was a petty dealer and had only recently started the business.

After hearing the arguments of the learned Counsel on both sides his Lordship granted an interim injunction in favour of the plaintiff and fixed the hearing of the suit for 9th June on the opening of the Courts.

Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the defendants.

A CORRECTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

It appears that the name given as Prince Akaram Hossein as having been recommend by the Congress Party for an Alderman should be Maulana Akram Khan.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Mr. F. Hadow, Agent, North-west Railway, has been appointed a member of the Railway Board in place of Col. Sir Danvers Wagborn who is shortly retiring.

The Kerala legal practitioners of Madras gave a delightful garden party in honour of the Hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nair who was recently raised to the bench of the High Court.—A. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Dehra Dun on Monday, the 7th April.

Members of the Cabinet of the Government of Madras gave Their Excellencies a farewell dinner at the Willingdon Club on 7th evening. After the dinner, there was a reception.—A. P.

The sessions judge of Amritsar has acquitted all the three Hindus and five out of thirteen Musalmans who had been convicted of arson and rioting during the Hindu-Moslem disturbances of May last.—(A. P.)

The Amritsar Municipality has decided to entertain His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan during his contemplated visit to Amritsar towards the middle of this month at a garden party.—(A. P.)

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1924.

DISILLUSIONMENT ?

The response of the Labour Government to the Indian demand has been so far as unsatisfactory as it could be. Not to speak of the speeches made by Sir Malcolm Hailey with the full authority of the Labour Government the rare utterances of Lord Olivier and the conflicting and inaudible replies of his Under-Secretary to questions in Parliament have gradually brought home to India the realisation that she need expect little, if anything, from Mr. MacDonald's Government in the way of fulfilment of the pledges given to her by the Party to which his Government belongs. The Die-hard Sir Henry Craik the other day extracted from Prof. Richards the reply that the Labour Government intended to adhere to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, which deferred the revision of the constitution for ten years. An attempt was made subsequently to explain away this reply and those who were reluctant to lose faith in the Labour Government's sincerity or capacity to fulfil the pledges to India laid much store by the fact that the Cabinet had appointed a Committee of its own to deal with the problem of India. Sturdy optimists identified the appointment of this Committee with the attempts which the Labour Government were stated to be making to seek other "avenues" besides those of a Round Table Conference and a Royal Commission, "by which the present situation might be eased."

Now, Reuter's London correspondent has been unkind enough to bring disillusionment. "It is understood," he says, "that the Cabinet Committee has already had several meetings; but according to the special correspondent of the "Observer," those anticipating that its deliberations will result in dramatic action in any particular direction are doomed to disappointment." "It may safely be assumed," the correspondent goes on to say, "that the Committee has been dealing almost entirely with the representations by the Government of India, and while the views of certain members of the Labour Government may not, in important respects, wholly coincide with those of the Government of India, there is no disposition in Whitehall, at present, to reject the advice of the Delhi authorities." Col. Wedgwood, who is a member of the Cabinet, is evidently one of the members of the Labour Government whose views do not coincide with those of the Government of India, but his voice is like a cry in the wilderness and he is evidently no more likely to succeed in influencing the policy of the present Labour Government than the "Daily Herald" or the "New Leader" the recognised Labour organs, or even the Independent Labour Party which has continued to support the Indian demand, has been able to do.

The truth is that the exigencies of the Parliamentary situation weigh more with the Labour Government than the pledge given to India by the Labour Party when in opposition and Mr. MacDonald's Government is inclined to give no greater importance to India than any of its predecessors. This it is which accounts for the fact that the Government of India continue to remain the master of the situation. Whitehall has surrendered to Simla, even though a Labour Secretary of State reigns there. And irony is lent to the situation by the explanation offered for this surrender. "The absence of disturbance in India," so Reuter's correspondent informs us, "has tended to dissipate some doubts which certain Labour Ministers may have entertained with regard to the wisdom of the Government of India's general policy towards Indian political aspirations."

What does this outrageous sentiment mean? Does it mean that the British Government—the British Labour Government—will only yield to violence, that it wants another Ireland to be created in India before coming to terms with her? We can hardly imagine a more direct provocation to the people of India to resort to violence than is contained in this Reuter's message. It is obvious, of course, that those who, despite their pacific professions, believe in nothing else than brute force as the final arbiter between nations, cannot realise the extent to which the people of India have imbibed the spirit of non-violence inculcated by their great leader. The latter have refused, and will continue to refuse, under the provocation of the gravest injustices and wrongs, to resort to violence to secure their removal, but disciplining themselves as they are doing in non-violent non-cooperation, they are preparing themselves for that ultimate triumph of their cause which will give a rude awakening to those who, like certain Labour Ministers, are deluding themselves with the notion that the reactionary policy of the Government of India has produced no reaction on the "teeming millions" of India.

THE CAWNPORE FIRING.

The revelations made at the public meeting by Dr. Morari Lal and other eye-witnesses of the firing at Cawnpore and the statement published over the signatures of Dr. Morari Lal and others and supplied by the Associated Press, put quite a different complexion on the incident than that which the official report sought to give to it. Between the official version and that of Dr. Morari Lal there are very serious divergencies. Whereas the official report states that the mounted police party which was ordered to charge the strikers "slowly advanced" towards the latter and "were received with brickbats and lumps of coal," Dr. Morari Lal and other signatories say that the brickbats and stones were thrown after the police charge and not before and that the charge itself was made all of a sudden—so suddenly, indeed, that Dr. Morari Lal himself, who, with raised hands, was asking the police for time to persuade the mill workers to move away, was knocked down. It is stated further that when Dr. Umashankar, a colleague of Dr. Morari Lal, told the police that he was persuading the strikers to leave, he was "heavily belaboured by the mounted police as well as the constables on foot and was turned out with the rest." The mill-workers appear to have been keeping perfectly quiet till they were charged by the police and ruthlessly beaten. Indeed, according to the signatories, they had quietly sat down in the mill compound and Dr. Morari Lal was about to announce to them the terms of the compromise arrived at between him and the mill management, when the manager, who, after phoning for police assistance, had evidently changed his mind, told Dr. Morari Lal that the compromise was unacceptable. The management, quite sure of police support in cowing down the strikers, appear to have stiffened their backs and decided not to make any concessions at all. And as subsequent happenings showed, they were not disappointed in the police.

Even more serious are the allegations made by Dr. Morari Lal and his colleagues in connection with the firing outside the mill gates. According to them the mill workers were repeatedly fired on while they were actually running away in various directions. Dr. Morari Lal makes also the grave allegation that the European management of the mill refused a sub-inspector deputed by the City Magistrate and a Congress volunteer permission to enter the premises of the mill with a view to inquire into the truth of the report which had got abroad in the city that some of the dead bodies were being burnt in the boilers of the mill. There might not have been anything at all in the report, but one would have thought that in a matter of this kind the management would have been only too glad to allow the police to make whatever inquiry they deemed proper. It is apparent from the speeches made at the public meeting that there is an impression in the city that the police would not have been so drastic in their method of dealing with the strikers but for the fact that the mill in question was under European management. It is also alleged that the sowars mercilessly charged the men in hiding.

The version suplied by Dr. Morari Lal and his fellow eye witnesses of the firing is so radically different from that supplied officially, that the gravest doubts are raised in the public mind as to the correctness of the latter. The public will not be satisfied with a white-washing official enquiry of the kind conducted at Jaito. An open, impartial and searching enquiry is needed to convince the public that the resort to fire-arms and that too no less than six times was necessary to disperse some 300 "rioters." We are glad that the citizens of Cawnpore have lost no time in appointing a non-official committee to investigate the truth. Life, especially of the poor and the illiterate, has become very cheap in India in the eyes of the police. It is time that, as Mr. Lansbury remarked in Parliament last month, some less violent method of keeping crowds in order was thought of by the authorities in this country.

INDIA AND THE KHILAFAT.

We have been rather severely criticised for publishing in our columns the opinions of an Arabian gentleman, who advocated the claims of the Sharif Huseyn to the Khilafat, even though we clearly stated in an editorial that the said gentleman's views were far from being our own. The contention of our critics seems to be that we did wrong in any case, since the cutting from our paper could be shown in Arabia, Palestine and Syria and would be received as proof that the propaganda of the Sharif had found support in India. We confess that we are less concerned with the mind of Arabia, Palestine and Syria than with the mind of India, at this crisis.

The right or wrong decision of the whole Khilafat question rests, as Mahatma Gandhi mentioned in his statement on the subject, practically with the Indian Muslims. They have taken the lead on the Khilafat Question, and a very large body of opinion among Muslims everywhere is waiting to be led by them in this dilemma. It seems to us, therefor, of the first importance that the Indian public should become accustomed to the arguments which can be adduced by all schools of thought upon that question in all countries. So we intend to keep our columns open to all views which seem to us to represent a body of opinion or to state a valid argument; marking our disagreement from such views, when it exists. If, in so doing, we should chance to give an opening for dishonest propagandists to misrepresent us, while serving their own ends a little, that would be a very trifling evil as compared with the advantage of keeping the Indian public thoroughly informed. It is Indian public opinion which will prove decisive on the question, precisely on condition of its being thoroughly informed.

We are glad to think that the decision rests with India, for nowhere else can we discern so much devotion to the true ideal of Islam. And we feel sure that, by the publication of more "worldly" views from correspondents, we shall not diminish that devotion, but confirm it. We know of the intrigues of the Sharif Huseyn and we can thereby assess the worth of his ideals fairly accurately. The same will be the case with other claimants as they rise. But we shall have eventually to dispose of all these people, so it is well that we should know beforehand all that can be said in favour of them. They are obstacles that will have to be got rid of. They are not the question. The question is: "Can Abdul Majid Khan, who is still Khalifa *de jure*, from our point of view, having been deposed by Turkey only and for no crime or fault whatever of his own, anyhow and everywhere be made Khalifa *de facto* with the consent of the Turkish Government? And if not what other arrangement can be come to with the Turkish people for the restoration of a Khilafat which will help and guard the progress of the whole Islamic world, without infringing any nation's right of sovereignty? We have no doubt whatever of the ultimate success of Indian Muslims in restoring true Khilafat, if they keep their lofty aim; for the Muslims of the world have one great merit, that they recognise the true ideal of Islam at once when it is shown to them, and, having recognised it, they will fight and die for it. India will set the tone of the Islamic Conference, and no self-seeker will be able to survive its judgment.

VAIKOM.

The Satyagraha of the "Untouchables" at Vaikom has been resumed in right earnest and report comes of the arrest of Messrs. Keshava Menon and Madhavan Nair. The Travancore authorities are foolish if they imagine that by such display of force they can arrest a movement with which every patriotic and righteous minded person in India is bound to sympathise. The local Brahmins and the Travancore authorities would do well to realise the extreme injustice of their present treatment of the so-called low caste Hindus. That the present movement has had a natural birth and has not been engineered by "political agitators," as suggested in some unfriendly quarters, may be seen from certain facts in connection with the struggle mentioned by a Travancore correspondent in "Justice." According to him, the Shiva temple at Vaikom is famous throughout the State. Brahmins and Nairs alone are allowed to enter and worship in this temple, as in all other temples in Travancore. There are four gates and four roads leading to the temple. Excepting Hindus and Nairs, all other Hindus, and Hindus only, are prohibited from passing along these roads. Hindu converts to Christianity and Islam, of whatever caste previously, are allowed the use of the roads; but a "low caste" Hindu, as a Hindu, is debarred strictly from walking on these roads. It appears that some time back boards were put up on these roads stating that "low caste people such as Ezuvas and others" were prohibited from passing that way. The Ezuvas, who are included by the Brahmins among the "untouchables," but who on account of both their number and progress in education in recent years, are exercising considerable influence in the State, took offence at this special mention of themselves among the debarred communities and their representatives complained of the fact in the Popular Assembly and in public meetings. This led to the wording in the boards being changed into "low caste Hindus." The trouble, however, did not end there. The fact that "low caste" Hindus, if they remained Hindus, could not walk on these roads while they could do so, if they became converts to other religions, provoked a patriotic section of the Nairs to protest against the invidious distinction. They appealed to the Travancore Durbar to put an end to the injustice, but as their appeals were unheeded they have made common cause with the Ezuvas and other "untouchables" to start Satyagraha for the redress of the grievance. It need hardly be said that both reason and justice are on the side of the "untouchables." There is no sanction for the invidious distinction enforced at Vaikom except that of custom based on a horrible superstition. The death-knell of this custom, however, has been sounded by Mahatma Gandhi and it will not take long for it to disappear entirely from this land. Would that the so called high caste Hindus realised the fact and would assist their brethren, whom they at present shun as if they were not human beings, to take their proper place in the ranks of the nation!

Notes of the Day.

Labour Government's Defeat.

The impasse in which the Labour Government found themselves as regards the Evictions Bill on Thursday has led to their defeat in the Commons yesterday. On Friday, Mr. Clynes, leader of the House, stated that the Government proposed to submit amendments to Clause 1 of the Bill in Committee, providing that before a court made an order for possession in case of non-payment of rent, it should first be satisfied that the tenant had had a reasonable opportunity of obtaining relief from the local Poor Relief authorities. While Mr. Clynes insisted that the charge on the community must, in the first place, be met through the local authorities he said nothing to indicate that the Government opposed recouping them from State funds. The majority of the Liberals and Conservatives are very much exercised over the source of relief in regard to which even Mr. MacDonald's speech yesterday was not very clear. But it is not so much the obscurity of the clause as the new principle of relief out of public funds to which they, as representatives of the propertied classes and vested interests, object. On the other hand there can be no question as to the alarming increase of evictions of tenants in industrial towns, especially in Scotland, and as to the duty of the community to afford relief to the unemployed. The Government have offered to meet the views of the property-owners in the Committee and in view of this and the fact that the principle of the Bill as a whole has not been rejected they have rightly decided not to resign as a consequence of defeat.

A Relief.

A sigh of relief will be breathed by the Indian community in South Africa and by the people of India at the automatic abandonment of the Class Areas Bill in consequence of the dissolution of the Union Assembly. General Smuts' reasons for the dissolution of the Assembly have, it is true, nothing to do with the Bill, but the abandonment of the Bill, even if it turns out to be temporary, may induce a chastened feeling among South African politicians towards their Indian fellow-subjects, during the interval which will now occur between the dissolution and reassembling of the legislature. The electoral struggle is between the South African Party led by General Smuts and the Nationalist-Labour combination led by General Hertzog and Colonel Cresswell respectively. The attitude of the Nationalist Party towards the Class Areas Bill is the same as that of the South African Party, if, indeed, it is not a shade bitterer than the latter. The Labour Party however, as was shown by Col. Cresswell's amendment to the Bill, is more favourably disposed towards Indians, it being averse to racial legislation as such.

If Labour Wins.

A further indication of the attitude of the Party towards the measure is furnished by a communication addressed to the "Natal Advertiser", a Labour journal, by one Arthur J. L. Claassen. He writes: "It is contended that this Bill will do away with European unemployment, but they who put forward this contention know perfectly well that this is not so, and that the real solution of this matter lies with the Rand capitalist and the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. This man, together with the South African party and the aforesaid Rand capitalists, is responsible for the European unemployment at present in this country, at least more so than all the imposing array of "economic factors" which the Government periodically take down from the self-dust, and trot forward as their justification." Regarding the Bill itself he remarks: "Should this Bill pass through and become law, it will be the advance guard of bitter class hatred, and be the cause of untold strife between the European and the Indian not only of the present generation but of future generations of both classes. History, as we all know, has an ineradicable habit of repeating itself, and although might may be right for the time being, it must eventually fail. . . . I have travelled very extensively in different parts of the world, and always found that no matter what country I was in, the term "Britisher" signified honor, uprightness and justice, but I would remind you that when measures of the sort proposed by the Class Areas Bill are adopted against a loyal and law-abiding community, the term "Britisher" will become synonymous with all that is dishonorable and unjust." Mr. Claassen is confident that if General Hertzog or Colonel Cresswell were Prime Minister, the problem of unemployment among South African Whites would be solved in a more peaceful way than that which has commended itself to General Smuts and his colleagues. For the sake of peace between the White and non-White communities of South Africa, if for nothing else, we hope that Labour will triumph over every other party in the Union in the coming elections.

The Bengal Ministers.

What is exactly the present position of the Ministers in Bengal? The local Council has refused to vote their salaries for the current year and it is beyond the competence of the Governor to make any payments to them not authorised by the Council. According to our Calcutta correspondent, Lord Lytton has been advised by Mr. S. R. Das of the Hyacinth fame that a grant-voce of the Council is not conclusive. This disastrous advice has been evidently responsible for the suggestion made in some quarters that a supplementary demand in respect of these salaries may be introduced by Government in the Council in its next sessions, with a view to see if the latter recovers its "sanity" by that time and sanctions the grant. But such a procedure will be tantamount to open defiance of the constitution of the legislature and will reduce the Council proceedings to a greater farce than they are to-day. One constitutional course which is open to Lord Lytton is to dispense with the services of the Ministers and administer the "transferred" departments himself, just as Sir Frank Sly has done in the Central Provinces. But there is a more constitutional and statesmanlike course which his lordship can and ought to adopt, if he wishes to remain true to his own democratic instincts, and that is to report to the Government of India that the people of Bengal are determined to see full provincial autonomy set up and that there will be no legislative progress and no peace in the province till this popular demand is met. Has Lord Lytton sufficient width of vision to grasp this fact and sufficient courage to press this view before the Government of India and the Secretary of State?

Love Lane Stables.

Acting upon legal advice, the owner and lessees of some stables, situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, which have been closed by order of the Court, have forwarded a petition to the Bombay Government. Their case appears to be a very hard one. The stables were for hack victorias and horses. The tenant of a portion of the bungalow belonging to the owner of the land on which the stables were erected, and so far as we know, no-one else, objected to their use for such a purpose. He brought a suit against the Municipal Commissioner, which was granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to prevent the licensing of the premises for the purpose for which they were erected. The Commissioner, it appears, appealed to the High Court which confirmed the Magistrate's judgement. The views of the owners and users of the stables do not seem to have been heard at all. Their position, as stated in their present petition to Government, of which we have received a copy, is, that they are threatened in their livelihood as they have nowhere else to put their horses and victorias; other stables in Bombay are being closed, and there are none to let; that the withdrawal of so many hackney carriages and horses from the streets will tend to public inconvenience, and that it is difficult to see why, in a neighbourhood which abounds in stables, their particular stable has been singled out. We certainly think that if the municipal regulations allow the closing of stables without the provision of alternative accommodation, it is time that they were altered, not only in the interest of the garri-walas but also in the public interest. The position with regard to the Love Lane stables is peculiar, to say the least of it; and the petitioners appear to us to have a very real and concrete grievance. We hope to hear ere long that it has been redressed.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

DEBATE ON EVICTIONS BILL.

MR. ASQUITH ASSOCIATES WITH "STUPID PARTY."

PREMIER SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

LONDON April 7th.

The Government has been defeated on the Evictions Bill by 221 votes to 212

Reuter.

LONDON, April 7.

The Evictions Bill was discussed by the Cabinet for three hours to-day and also by a special meeting of the Liberal Party. The matter was brought up at question time in the Commons. The Opposition pressed for postponement of the Bill till the statistics of the number of evictions were available.

Mr. Macdonald replied that the urgency of the question precluded postponement.

When Mr. Pringle resumed debate on the Second Reading, there was an imposing array of Conservative and Liberal front-benchers, while Mr. Macdonald was leading the House instead of Mr. Clynes. Mr. Pringle declared that the Government's amendment to Clause One meant nothing. The clause might as well be withdrawn. It was important to know whether the Government meant that the cost of relieving tenants would fall on the State or on the Local authorities.

Mr. Macdonald who was given an ovation by Labour members said that this emergency measure was necessitated by the alarming increase in evictions in industrial towns where unemployment was rife. Some of the evictions were due to the Act passed by the late Government. Very unseemly scenes were occurring and still more unseemly scenes were probable. It was Government's intention and hope to shape the Bill in Committee. Government would gladly co-operate in relieving the property-owners' burden which the community should share. He admitted, amid ironical cheers, that it was a hurried bill pressed upon Government when their hands were uncomfortably full.

Mr. Macdonald's speech was greeted with opposition laughter, ironical cheers and interruptions demanding of Mr. Macdonald to clarify the position as regards the source of relief, to such an extent, that the Speaker intervened saying that these were unfair to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Government would be well advised to drop the futile and unhappy clause until the Government knew what they wanted to do.

Mr. Asquith said for once he associated himself with the "stupid party."

After the defeat of the Government on its amended Clause One to the Evictions Bill Mr. Baldwin asked what were Government's intentions with regard to the Bill.

Mr. Macdonald accused the House of declaring against all clauses of the Bill (opposition cries of "No") instead of amending Clause One in Committee.

He suggested that Mr. Baldwin should ask his question to-morrow. Meantime there would be consultation as to how the Bill was to be got through if it was produced at all.

Liberal and Conservative spokesmen, who followed, made it quite clear that they had not voted against the principle of any clause except Clause One, the obscurity of which had not been illuminated by Mr. Macdonald's speech.

Forty Liberals voted with the Labour minority and others voted with the Conservatives, while most of the Liberal leaders abstained.

Mr. Macdonald has made it clear that he does not contemplate resignation as a consequence of defeat.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 7.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the second reading of the Evictions Bill which provides that a Court of Law shall not order the ejection of a tenant from a house on account of non-payment of rent if such non-payment is due to unemployment. At the previous debate last Wednesday leaders of both the Conservative and Liberal parties declared that it would be gross injustice to place the burden of relieving the tenant upon the individual landlord.

Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Conservatives moved the rejection of the Bill and Mr. Asquith, Liberal leader, declared that he must vote against it.

When the Bill was re-introduced to-day it contained an amendment making the local authority responsible for the rents of the the unemployed. The amendment was, however, declared both by Mr. Baldwin for the Conservatives and Mr. Asquith for the Liberals as failing to make the Bill acceptable and they pressed for the withdrawal of the objectionable clause.

Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, stated on behalf of the Government that Government would not withdraw the clause.

Mr. Chamberlain's amendment for rejection of the Bill was put to vote and adopted by 221 votes against 212.—B.O.W.

A SECOND DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 7.

Government sustained a second defeat at to-night's session when Mr. Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, submitted a resolution to validate wartime charges by Government departments in connection with the control of supplies and the prices of certain commodities.

Sir Duglas Hogg moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to withhold validation of charges in respect of certain milk contracts. The amendment was carried by 207 votes to 170 and the amended resolution was adopted.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

FACISTI MAJORITY

LONDON, April 7.

Rome.—Election results hitherto show that 1,137,000 votes have been cast for the Government and 823,000 for other parties, the Catholic Popular Party heading the latter with 242,000, followed by the Unitary Socialists 158,000, Maximalists 150,000, Communists 87,000 and Republicans 39,000. It is estimated that sixty-two per cent of the voters polled. Fascists hitherto have secured sixty-four per cent majority whereas only twenty-five per cent is required by the Electoral Law to secure the return of the Government list of candidates. Even in a former Socialist stronghold like Milan more than fifty per cent voted pro-Government. Rome gave the Fascists a majority.—Reuter.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT

SARDAR SEPAH RESIGNS.

LONDON, April 7.

Teheran.—Sardar Sepah has resigned and left Teheran for his village of Boomchin near Damarend.—Reuter

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

MESSAGES FROM KING AND PREMIER

LONDON, April 7.

The International Conference on Christian politics, economics and citizenship, dubbed "Copec," opened at Birmingham to-day when messages from the King, the Premier and Mr. Baldwin were read expressing their sympathy with the objects of the Conference. Several hundred delegates were present. The Conference which is probably unprecedented in its scope and purpose has been preparing for three years. The scale of preparation can be judged by the fact that the reports on the two subjects for consideration on the first day alone totalled about 120,000 words.—Reuter.

REGENERATION OF CHINA.

A HONGKONG FINANCIER'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, April 7.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, a Hongkong financier, interviewed by Reuter on his latest efforts in furtherance of his scheme for the regeneration and unification of China expressed the hope that his idea would prove successful but he recognised that it would take time as all China's principal men realised that it was a task of utmost difficulty. A very influential body was carrying on the work in China while he was working here.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS IN BENGAL.

MR. RICHARDS' RESENTMENT.

LONDON, April 7.

In the Commons to-day questioned with regard to 700 Bengal educational and medical officials being dismissed, Mr. Richards said that the Secretary of State was considering the matter and hoped that information might be given during the debate on Viscount Curzon's motion on April 15th.

Replying similarly to Earl Winterton's question as to what the Governor of Bengal was doing in respect of transferred services he added that the Governor had not yet made up his mind.

Replying to a further question Mr. Richards said that the Governor-General had informed him that he would certainly consider the claims of the Depressed classes to have their nominated representative in the Legislative Assembly should a vacancy occur.

Several members wanted an undertaking that an opportunity would be given to discuss the report of the Lee Commission.

Mr. Richards said that debate would be a matter for arrangement between the parties.

NO GENERAL CENSORSHIP OF PRESS.

In the Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn who enquired whether certain Bengalees, interned after their examination by the sessions judges instead of by the High Court judges, would be released or given open trial, Mr. Richards defended the competency of the judges and expressed resentment at the implied slur of impartiality on the judicial officers unable to defend themselves against such criticisms.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether British newspapers were not allowed to be freely circulated in India, specifying the "Manchester Guardian", the "Daily Herald", "Foreign Affairs", the "Crusader" also the "Freeman" of America and other "progressive" journals.

Mr. Richards replying denied the general censorship of press in India and invited the questioner to submit cases of interference.—Reuter.

WINTERTON BLOWS HIS OWN TRUMPET.

"NO QUESTION EVER PUT TO HIM REMAINED UNANSWERED."

LONDON, April 7.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked what action the Governor of Madras had taken with regard to the defeat of the Revenue Settlement Bill by a majority in the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. Richards said that a report was awaited.

Earl Winterton urged acceleration of the methods whereby the Secretary of State obtained information and asked if it was impossible to cable on such an important subject.

Mr. Richards said Government could not accept exparte statements in the press and were awaiting a full report.

Earl Winterton pressed the question several times amid Ministerial interruptions.

The Speaker pointed out that while questions could be asked they could not always be answered.

Earl Winterton said no question ever put to him remained unanswered.—Reuter.

KOHAT MURDER GANGS.

"MISCHIEVOUS FALSEHOODS" OF INDIAN PRESS.

LONDON, April. 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt-Col. Howard Bury with regard to two Kohat murder gangs not included among the 28 persons who were deported to Afghan Turkestan, Mr. Richards said that their present whereabouts were uncertain. The matter was being discussed with the Afghan Government. Every effort would be made to effect their capture at the earliest possible moment.

Wardlaw Milne asked "Was it not a fact that the Amir had definitely stated that he would be responsible for the safe custody of these men and now they had escaped?"

Mr. Richards replied:—Yes.

REVISION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Replying to Sir H. Craik, Mr. Richards said that in accordance with the procedure in the past, which was accepted by Government, no modification affecting the constitution of the Government of India established under the Act of 1919 would be proposed by any Government without due notice being given in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hope Simpson pointed out that during the discussion on the Government of India Act in the Committee, Mr. Montagu had said that this section would not tie the hands of Parliament in any way and a Commission might be issued at any time.

Sir H. Craik suggested that there was nothing that would tie the hands of Parliament but only that Parliament would be informed before action was taken.

PAY OF BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS.

Mr. Richards indicated assent.

Replying to Col. Sir Carles Yate, Mr. Richards stated that the revision of the rates of the pay of British Service officers and men which was due this summer was being actively considered. Great attention was being paid to the factor of local conditions in order to ensure an adequate standard of remuneration, having regard, primarily, to Indian conditions. The value of rates at Home, after next July when these would be known, would also be taken into account when fixing new rupee rates.

"MISCHIEVOUS FALSEHOOD" IN INDIAN PRESS.

Further replying to Col. Sir Charles Yate, with regard to "mischievous falsehoods" in the Indian Press, and upholding to abloquy every official who was called to accept responsibility for maintaining order, Mr. Richards said that when papers committed offence or an actionable wrong, law courts would freely be used against them. He did not consider special legislation necessary as demanded.—Reuter.

S. A. PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

SMUTS' STRATEGIC MOVE.

PRINCE'S TOUR POSTPONED.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

CAPE TOWN, April 7.

The Scene in the Assembly this afternoon was most dramatic. The galleries were crowded. There was great cheering and counter-cheering when General Smuts, General Hertzog and other leaders entered, also during the announcement of the election of the victor of Wakkerstroom which culminated in such uproar that Mr. Creswell, the Labour leader, who followed General Smuts had to speak at the top of his voice. General Smuts announcing dissolution said that the Government was doubtful, after the Wakkerstroom election, whether it still enjoyed the confidence of the country which was essential to carry out its policy.

General Hertzog said he was sure that the public would welcome the opportunity of expressing its views.

Mr. Creswell, speaking amidst uproar, cheers and counter-cheers, declared that the Labour members accepted the Government's challenge and were confident that the people would reject the present Government.

MERE PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY NOT ENOUGH.

Amid scenes of great excitement in the Assembly and amid cheers and counter-cheers General Smuts announced that he had advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. He said that as the result of Wakkerstroom defeat Government was doubtful whether it still enjoyed the confidence of the country. Mere Parliamentary majority was not enough as Government was dealing with questions of policy, which only the Government enjoying the confidence of the country, in addition to the confidence of Parliament, should undertake.

The general election will be held in June. Consequently Government has requested the Prince of Wales to defer his visit to South Africa. All arrangements in that connection have accordingly been suspended. The dissolution involves the dropping of all bills including the Class Areas Bill.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

The postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit to South Africa has created a sensation in London, where it is surmised that it is due to the possibility that any function arranged in honour of the Prince might be turned to political account by one or other of the parties fighting the election. General Smuts' decision to dissolve is believed to be a strategic move to rally the electors to his support against the Dutch Nationalist and Labourite combination.—Reuter.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Johannesburg correspondent writes:—

The Class Areas Bill is aimed at the so-called "Arab" merchant who is generally a Mahomedan from the Bombay Presidency. The Bill is remarkable in that it embodies provisions which are, if the Government of the day so wishes, designed to inflict serious loss on the Indian traders throughout the country. On the other hand it may prove the most futile piece of anti-Asiatic legislation since the Government of the late South African Republic secured the qualified approval of the British Government to Law 3 of 1885. General Smuts has been forced to yield to pressure of White opinion, and to redeem the pledge he gave during the last session of the Union Parliament that he would introduce "a sort of segregation."

The Class Areas Bill purports to make provision for the reservation of residential and trading areas in urban areas "for persons other than natives having racial characteristics in common." An Urban local authority is entitled to intimate to the Minister of the Interior that an area for residential or trading purposes, or both, has been set aside for a particular class of persons, and that it is desirable to apply the provisions of the Act to that area. Thereon the Minister may appoint a Commission to report upon the suitability of the area proposed to be set aside, and at any time within six months he may proclaim such area. A date will be fixed after which no person, other than a person of the class concerned, shall acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of a lease within a proclaimed area; and it shall be unlawful for any person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or a renewal of a lease outside the proclaimed area. The Bill does not apply to the renewal of a lease if the right to such renewal is held under an existing lease. Licence to trade within the proclaimed area may not be issued to anyone not a person of the class concerned; nor

INDIAN PROBLEM.

LABOUR CABINET'S ATTEMPTS THWARTED.

BY DELHI & INDIA OFFICE REACTIONARIES.

LORD MESTON ADVOCATES RESTORATION OF 1/4 d. RUPEE

CONDEMNS POLITICAL CONTROL OF INDIA'S CURRENCY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April. 8.

Attempts of the Labour Cabinet to solve the Indian problem are thwarted by tre reactionaries in Delhi and the India Office. The Swaraj Party must go on with their considered policy to solve their problems without the hope of outside help.

Lord Meston delivered, last night, at the City of London College an address on Indian finance and currency. In the course of his remarks he said that 1/4d. rupee should be restored at the earliest possible moment so that Indian trade could go ahead free from grave uncertainties. The Indian Government and the Secretary of State should divest themselves of every function that could safely be shed in the shape of political control of the currency of the country. He ended by saying that India would never be satisfied, however unjustified many of her suspicions that a managed currency and exchange were not used in some obscure way in favour of European trade and against Indian interests.

may a licence to trade outside the area be issued to any person of the class concerned. The section does not prohibit the renewal of existing licences. The Governor-General may in the general interests of the public make exceptions in favour of the class concerned to carry on any particular trade or business elsewhere than in the proclaimed area. The operation of the Bill may be suspended in any area.

The Bill is substantially as foreshadowed by General Smuts in the course of an address to the Natal branch of the South African Party last July. He then said:

We want to be perfectly just and fair to the Indians as well as to the whites and we want to pass legislation through the Union Parliament by which it would be provided that it would be optional for towns in future to set aside an area, say for Indians, both for residence and for trade. The Government will go into the question whether a fair area is allotted; whether they are fairly treated. To put the Indians away in an impossible place for residential or trade purposes would be a transparent injustice, and the Government therefore reserve the final say in the matter. If a borough Council is prepared to set aside a fair and proper site for residence and trade purposes the Government is prepared to sanction that, and after that it will become law, and in future licences will be given only for that area. If after the passing of such a law our people in South Africa prefer to go and buy in the Indian bazaar it will not be the fault of the Government.

There is a strange disparity in the sentiments expressed at the beginning and the close of this passage. One should add that the speech had the desired effect and that a motion of a somewhat drastic nature that was at the moment before the Congress was dropped. That motion read:

"That the Congress requests the Union Government to take drastic and immediate steps to have all Asiatics removed from the Union."

The Government supporters claim that the Class Areas Bill is merely an attempt to give legal effect to the main recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission which reported in 1921. In the main that is so. Whether the Bill, when passed, operates harshly on the Asiatic community depends on the attitude of the Minister and the policy of the Government of the day. Probably the Bill will not begin to operate until a year or so when as the result of the general election that cannot be far off a Government may be returned with a very definite mandate for a severe interpretation of the measure. In that event it might easily happen that trading areas would be allotted to Asiatics which while within the boundaries of the township—and these are very wide in many South African towns—would be so situated that people would prefer not "to go and buy in the Indian bazaar." The Asiatic Inquiry Commission observed that "the suggestion that holders of new licences should be confined to trade in locations or segregated areas outside the townships is not reasonable and does not commend itself to us. As was said by the Chief Justice in Motan's case if the commercial dealings of the Indian trader were to be restricted to the location in which he lived, situated outside the town proper, and peopled only by men of his own race, then he might for practical purposes as well not trade at all."

Though drafted as a Union measure the Class Areas Bill is not likely to affect the interests of Asiatics in other Provinces than Natal and the Transvaal. In the Orange Free State by the laws of the former Republic Asiatics are prohibited from trading or carrying on any business whatsoever. Indians can neither trade nor reside in Zululand. In the Cape Province the position of the Indian is secure and accomodated; there he possesses both the Parliamentary and municipal franchise and as to ownership of land and trading rights he is on an equality with the European. The position of Transvaal Asiatics is complicated by differentiations made in the case of those trading inside public areas proclaimed under the gold laws. But they can obtain general dealers licenses to trade practically anywhere. They cannot now acquire fixed property in the Province. The Asiatic problem in Natal differs greatly from that in the Transvaal. Asiatics in Natal have always enjoyed the same rights and privileges as to ownership of land as Europeans, and trade under the same licensing laws, which are however not so sympathetically administered in their case. The result of Asiatic competition in trade is being severely felt by European traders in the smaller towns and villages. In some places along the coast trade is entirely in the hands of Indians.

Europeans moreover are oppressed with the knowledge that they are outnumbered by Asiatics,—including in the term the considerable proportion of Indians born in the Province. The Class Areas Bill promises to add further complications to the Provincial patchwork of anti-Asiatic legislation.

The most significant feature of the Bill is however that it opens a new cycle of this type of legislation. Hitherto there has been considerable reluctance on the part of the European community to admit that they feared the Asiatic as a trade competitor. Generally the reason advanced for special legislation was the insanitary conditions under which Asiatics lived. The Government of the South African Republic assured the High Commissioner in respect of Law No. 3 of 1885 that the allotment of special areas to Asiatics was necessary "for the protection of the public health." The subterfuge was apparent when later attempts were made to restrict the trading rights of Asiatics. The fiction of "sanitary reasons" has been maintained fairly consistently until now. Propaganda has been in recent years directed against the Indian trader with such effect that there is now no real attempt to disguise the fact that his activities are going to be checked.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO S. AFRICA

UNION MINISTERS' REQUEST FOR DEFERRING.

LEAFIELD, April 7.

A telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor-General of South Africa stating that it is considered by the Ministers of the Union that it would be more convenient for His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales if his tour were deferred for the time being.

In conveying their expression of sincere regret for any inconvenience which may be occasioned by this unexpected course of events the Union Government say that the visit of His Royal Highness had been anticipated by the public of the Union with great pleasure, and that its postponement will be keenly felt throughout the country.—B. O. W.

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"A SCENE OF DESOLATION."

SOWARS' ALLEGED PROVOKING ATTITUDE.

PEACE EFFORTS TURNED DOWN.

LEADERS' STATEMENT OF CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 7.

A statement has been published over the signatures of Dr. Morarilal, Mr. Manilal Avasthi and Mr. Umashankar Dixit who were present from 6 p.m. to 11 at night in the cotton mills where the firing took place on Friday evening. The statement is published with the object of removing misunderstanding and informing the public of the events as known to the signatories. The following is from a translation of the statement which is in Hindi:—

Dr. Morarlilal and Mr. Manilal Avasthi reached the mill at about 6 p.m. and within half an hour Mr. Umashanker Dixit joined them. They tried to ascertain the grievance of the strikers and the management eventually promised paying off last month's wages on the 15th but nothing for 3 days of this month. They tried to arrive at a compromise on the basis that the workers continue upto the 15th when they were to be paid in full. The management wanted three days more for reckoning; but later, when the strikers were being informed of the compromise, the manager who had been talking on the phone came to the signatories and said that the compromise was unacceptable.

Dr. Murarilal then tried to persuade the workers to leave and to elect 30 representatives who could help in the negotiations for the settlement. The strikers agreed and Mr. Manilal Avasthi was at that time inducing labourers to walk out of the mill premises and more than three fourths of the strikers had left. About 300 strikers were then inside the compound and remained sitting peacefully but with determination. The management seemed to resent the signatories' intervention. Besides a few spectators, there were the Superintendent of Police, the Kotwal, the City Magistrate, some Sub-Inspectors of Police and some 40 constables and all Anglo-Indian employees of the mill.

At this stage about 20 mounted and armed policemen were brought in from behind. The Superintendent of Police now hurriedly told the strikers that the sowars had come and if they did not leave they would be forcibly ejected. One by one the strikers were slowly leaving. Of those remaining, some appeared agitated. The mounted police cleared the ground by means of sticks about a yard or less in length. Suddenly the mounted police charged on the crowd. Dr. Murarilal with raised hands asked the police to stop and assured them that the remaining strikers would soon disperse. The Doctor's words went unheeded and he was knocked down by a horse. Volunteers picked the doctor up and placed him on the verandah. Many others were also knocked down. When the mounted police reached Mr. Umashanker he told them to stop and added that they could beat him if they liked, but that he was persuading the strikers to leave. In reply he was heavily belaboured by the mounted police as well as by the constables on foot and was turned out with the rest. Charging all around the police ejected all the strikers out of the compound within 3 or 4 minutes. Those left behind were beaten and kicked by the police and the Anglo-Indian employees of the mill.

The sowars were now in the gate and the strikers who were now outside became excited and were seen running in search of stones or bricks. The crowd was scattered along the road and across the road over a distance of 100 yards, and about 150 were on the gate. Stone-throwing was resorted to from the gate and from behind the wall. When the shower of stones increased in intensity sowars withdrew and the crowd on the gate swelled. The mounted police, after withdrawing, fired for the first time from a distance of 30 yards and the crowd began to flee. Some labourers on the gate shouted "Ghabrao nahin. Chhuchi fire hai. Kya goli thori chalaenge" (Don't be confused. It is blank fire. They won't really fire).

At this stage the Superintendent phoned to some one. Near the verandah of the office were 10 to 15 armed policemen and from that spot one or two more volleys were fired at the gate. People were hurt and began to run crying and shouting, "Chhre chal rahen hai, chhara laga" (they are firing, I am hurt). Two more volleys were fired, one from the interior of the compound and the other from the gate at intervals of two or three minutes. The wailing and shrieking crowd then began to disperse in different directions and the road in the neighbourhood of the gate was soon deserted. After this, two or three more volleys were fired from outside the gate in various directions. The firing then stopped and dead silence prevailed all around. The sowars mercilessly charged the men in hiding. The whole scene was one of desolation.

CALLOUS TREATMENT OF THE INJURED.

The charge of mounted police continued for about ten minutes resulting in injuries to the spectators who were now pouring in. A very severely injured person who subsequently collapsed was brought into the mill compound by some policemen and carelessly laid on the floor of the verandah. An Anglo-Indian mill employee felt his pulse and kicking him said he was not dead and could be taken away. Dr. Murarilal and Mr. Mannilal Avasthi who were standing close by rushed to the injured person and Doctor Murarilal feeling his pulse advised that the man should be placed in a comfortable position. The Superintendent thereupon remarked there was a motor lorry outside and he could be taken there. The signatories here say that this made them uneasy and suspicious for they could not make out why the man was first brought to verandah and immediately transferred to the lorry. They with some Congress volunteers, then accompanied the lorry to the hospital leaving Mr. Thakur Mahabir Singh on the scene of action to take care of the rest. Another contingent of police then arrived and subsequently all policemen and their officers left. The Mill gates were locked. Some Anglo-Indian and Indian employees of the Mill also left in motor cars and some remained there for the night. Mr. Thakur Mahabir Singh with some volunteers continued the search for the dead and injured till late at night and sent all the groaning and unconscious persons in a lorry to the hospital. It is significant that not a single policeman was left behind to attend to the injured.

Persons receiving minor injuries fled away for fear of arrest. It is therefore difficult at present to give a correct estimate of the total casualties, but so far 44 injured persons have been admitted into the hospital out of whom three died on the way to the hospital or shortly after admittance into the hospital and one more dead body was brought next morning to the post-mortem house. Four more are in precarious condition. Some of the injured have been removed from the Hospital by their relations. Dr. Murarilal and Mr. Mannilal Avasthi stayed in the hospital.

A RUMOUR.

News was received from different persons at about 11 at night that some corpses were being disposed of through mill boilers which were then working. Dr. Murarilal immediately went to the City Magistrate and requested him to make enquiries into the matter which was causing great anxiety in the public mind. The Magistrate at first agreed to go himself but later on sent only a Sub-Inspector with one volunteer and directed the former that the latter must not be shown the boiler. The volunteer, however, returned complaining that he was not allowed access inside the mill compound by the mill authorities who referred him for information to three of their own men working on the boilers and remarked that he could not be allowed inside without a written permission from the Magistrate. The volunteer then went to the Magistrate for the written permit but the Magistrate would not give it in writing. The District Magistrate was also informed of the rumour on the phone but he replied that Mr. Lilly (Director of B. I. C.) had assured him there was no truth in the allegations.

Next day the injured persons in the hospital were taken into police custody and were being sent to the jail but bail was arranged for all and they were released later. All except four were removed to the doctor's bungalow where they are being looked after.

APPEAL FOR PATIENCE.

Finally, Lala Chhagamal is thanked for organising a Committee which is busy collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers.

Non-official independent enquiry is being made and the public will be duly informed of the findings of the Committee. Meanwhile signatories hope the public will observe peace and patience.

MUNICIPAL HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 8.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board at a meeting yesterday resolved to place a sum of Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers in the firing at the cotton mills.

The Board also gave expression of sympathy with the families of the dead and wounded and expressed deep concern over the occurrences of Friday last.

It also allowed use of its Hall for the non-official Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim and Mr. Narain Prasad Nigam were elected senior and junior, vice-chairman respectively.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

MR. KESAVA MENON SENTENCED.

MR. G. JOSEPH LEADING MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 8.

When the Satyagraha Campaign was resumed at Vaikom yesterday Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and leader of the Vaikom Satyagraha movement and T. K. Madhavan, editor "Desabhamani" and member, Untouchability Committee, who formed the day's batch were arrested. Mr. Pett, Commissioner of Police, was present at the time of the arrest.

The accused were put up for trial before the local First Class Magistrate under the security section for keeping the peace.

The prosecution case was that the accused had been instigating non-caste Hindus to proceed along the prohibited roads surrounding the temple and that there was serious risk of a breach of peace by caste Hindus.

The accused admitted having tried to secure such passage and asserted that they had done so deliberately because Government had failed to allow the Depressed classes human rights in spite of repeated prayers for many years and there was no alternative left to non-caste Hindus but to resort to Satyagraha.

Mr. T. K. Madhavan declared that he did not intend to go along the prohibited road owing to its proximity to the temple but because he wanted to establish the right of his people to walk along all public roads.

Both the accused explained they had no ill-feeling in carrying on the struggle and that they would cheerfully go to jail rather than surrender their just claims.

The Magistrate called upon both the accused to furnish security of Rs. 500 each and on their refusal they were convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' simple imprisonment. They were removed to Trivandrum Central Jail in a motor car.

Mr. George Joseph now leads the campaign.

During the trial of the second batch, consisting of one Nair and two Ezhavas, the Nair volunteer furnished security and apologised for his conduct but the two Ezhavas were convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' simple imprisonment each.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The following wire has received in Bombay yesterday by Mr. E. R. Menon from Sjt. P. Ramunni Menon who was in Bombay as the representative of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee during the days of the Moplah rebellion:—

"Vaikom Satyagraha resumed. (Mr. K. P.) Kesava Menon (and) (Mr. T. K.) Madhavan arrested (and) sentenced. Funds urgently wanted. Hope Bombay Malayalees would respond as usual."

Mr. Menon appeals to all sympathisers and Malayalees in particular to help the Satyagraha movement with funds as generously as possible. Contributions may be sent to Mr. E. R. Menon at 8, Noble House, Parel.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH INTERVIEWED

A representative of the *Trivandrum Daily News* had an opportunity of interviewing Mr. George Joseph who has come to Trivandrum from Vaikom. The interview took place at the City Congress Office. Mr. George Joseph, says the "Daily News," is now engaged in meeting prominent people here and be speaking their interest on behalf of the anti-untouchability Satyagraha campaign. He is also organising the despatch of volunteers to the scene of operation. The representative asked Mr. Joseph to state briefly the issues raised by the struggle.

"I am going to address a public meeting this evening on the same subject and in what I am going to say just now I shall mention some aspects not likely to be covered in the course of my speech. But as for the object of the Anti-untouchability Committee, which is in charge of the work, the thing is quite simple and clear. It is to establish the right of all people including the so-called untouchables to pass along all public roads and pathways in Kerala".

"But", our representative asked, "Is not Satyagraha a very strong weapon and are you sure that the lessor remedies have been exhausted?"

"Yes, I know it is a strong weapon, but untouchability and its incidents are so heinous a sin and offence against humanity that almost any measure short of violence is justifiable in the attempt to overthrow it. If ever there was justification for the employment of Satyagraha it is this. As for other methods of dealing with it, the fact that the evil has survived in spite of the demands of enlightened public opinion during the last 25 years shows the utter futility and impotence of alternative ways of handling it".

"There is the Legislative Council and the S. M. P. Assembly. Why don't you move them in the matter? It is open to the Legislative Council to make the use of public roads lawful to all classes of His Highness's subjects?"

"But you mistake the situation. There was nothing to prevent these bodies from taking an initiative in the matter and undoing a long-established wrong. The fact that they failed in their duty does not absolve us from ours. But the real truth is that both the Council and the Assembly are perfectly helpless in the matter. The law, as it now stands, really does not prevent the Ezhavas and Pulayas from exercising their rights at Vaikom. It is the District Magistrate that does it. If to-day the Council feels it can do something in the affair, no one will welcome their action more gladly than I. It would be the most graceful thing in the world if the stream of arrest stopped as a result of any thing it might do."

"I wish to ask another question. "Do you think the majority of the untouchables want the use of the public roads without restriction?"

"I have not the shadow of doubt. Surely it is ordinary common sense that if there is a road leading to a place any man will prefer walking along that to trampling across the fields. I shall give you an additional fact. There is a strong public opinion among the educated Ezhavas that the right should be secured at all costs. It is probable that the present precipitation of a crisis is due to the success of the Satyagrahic methods in other parts of India."

"What is the attitude of the Caste Hindus?"

"There are really two attitudes. The orthodox attitude which holds that the slightest interference with the structure of the social organisation built up in Kerala by the Nambudiries is a sin. I respect that view. But it has no relation to practical realities, excepting perhaps to the extent that it is shared in the highest quarters. The second body of opinion which is the average view of the literate classes is completely in favour of the object we have in view."

"What about Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's view that the thing had not better be started now," asked our representative.

"Now the question is too late. The thing is actually on and in the middle of a war the duty of all patriots is to wage it cleanly, honorably and with a single will till success is achieved. But I might state that Panditji's advice was not acted on because the arrangements were complete and he could not, in the nature of the case, be expected to have an accurate grasp of affairs here. Without any disrespect to Malaviyaji the Committee was moved more by the counsel of Mahatma Gandhi that the movement might go on but under circumstances of extreme caution. In deference to his view the idea of a procession was dropped and the Nagpur model was adopted".

GERMAN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

STRESEMANN'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST FRANCE.

LONDON, April 7.

Berlin.—At the opening of the electoral campaign Herr Stresemann reiterated the impossibility of continuing Micum (better known as Franco-Belgian mission of control) contracts. He vigorously protested that Germany's incapacity was being made the starting point for fresh construction of passive resistance which, he declared, was how Paris threatened to interpret the discontinuance of contracts. Stresemann asked if the old game was to begin anew just when experts' reports were to be presented. He stated that Germany favoured direct negotiation between the States.—Reuter.

BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

HITLERITES SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, April

Berlin.—The elections for the new Bavarian Diet were held all over Bavaria yesterday. The results, hitherto, show that the extreme Nationalists, Hitler and Ludendorff and their supporters, as well as the Communists, have gained considerably at the expense of the Moderate and Socialist parties. About eighty per cent of the electors voted. General Ludendorff prominently participated in the campaign and addressed his followers in the famous beer cellar where the Hitler revolt was suppressed.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS QUESTION.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 8.

Paris.—The Experts' Committee's report is being published to-morrow. It is a huge document of sixty pages. According to a forecast, it proposes that Germany should immediately pay 16 milliard gold marks and also annual payments between a minimum of 1400 to the maximum of 2000 million gold marks. Alternatively she should pay a milliard gold marks for the first year, 1200 million second and third years, 1750 million fourth year, 2460 million fifth year and onwards. After the sixth year, the Reparations Commission should demand supplementary payments calculated on the basis of Germany's prosperity, possibly amounting to several hundred millions of gold marks.

German railways should be handed over for half a century to an international company with a capital of 26 milliard gold marks of which the Reparation Commission will hold 11 milliards six per cent. debentures, giving an annual yield of 660 million gold marks after the fourth year. Without entering into the question of the military occupation of the Ruhr, the Experts are of opinion that Germany's economic restoration can be lasting only if her economic unity is fully reestablished. They suggest a permanent committee of five experts with its president nominated by the Reparation Commission to regulate the movement of German capital and to administer the capital left temporarily in Germany.—Reuter.

AMERICANS MURDERED IN ALBANIA

GOVERNMENT'S REGRETS.

POLITICAL AIM ATTRIBUTED.

LONDON, April 7.

A telegram from Tirana gives the names of two murdered American merchants who belonged to Coromon and says that the Albanian Government deeply regrets the crime which is the first of this kind committed in Albania. It is convinced of the political aim of murder intended to discredit Albania. The Government has taken strong measures to secure the arrest and punishment of murderers.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 7.

Tirana.—Unknown persons have murdered two American merchants on the Tirana-Scutari road.—Reuter.

FOURTH SHAHIDI JATHA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT LUDHIANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUDHIANA, April 8.

The fourth Shahidi Jatha left Phillaur at 10 a.m. to-day, when the people showered flowers on it. On the way it was given a party twice when it was yet at a distance of 2 miles from Ludhiana. Thousands of people received it amidst shouts of "sat-sri-Akal" and garlanded it. The Shahidi Jatha passed through the bazars in procession which was attended by not less than one lakh of people. About 50 horsemen under the command of a European officer are coming ahead of the Jatha. To-day they are putting up at a distance of 10 paces from the Jathas Camp.

AKALI JATHA ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Information received from Jaito shows that a Akali Jatha 500 strong which reached there yesterday was quietly arrested.

AKALI MOVEMENT ESSENTIALLY NATIONALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 8.

In a statement, Sardar Mangalsingh, President of Central Sikh League, and a member of the All India Congress Working Committee, while regretting the impression that, he says, is being created in the public mind that the Sikhs are not willing to grasp the hand of friendship which the Government always extended to them, refers at length to the various Sikh affairs pointing out their sufferings and says that the Sikhs are always ready for an honourable settlement. He says that the Jaito Satyagraha is quite separate from the Nabha affair. In conclusion he mentions that the Akali movement though religious in spirit is essentially Nationalist in outlook. It is a powerful auxiliary to the national cause.

KAVI SAMMELAN AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 7.

Yesterday night a grand Kavi Sammelan was arranged in the Mahasabha pandal under the auspices of the Marwadi Pustakalaya, Sjt. Purshotamdas Tandan, M.A., presiding. The report was read and many famous poets attended.

prizes worth Rs. 400 will be awarded to the best poets. Pt. Ram Naresh Tripathi, Pt. Gaya Prasad Shukla Sanehiand, the President were appointed as judges.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The results of the Cambridge examinations just published show that St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, continues to keep the premier place for successes in India. For senior examination all the twenty-one presented passed, eight taking honours, with nine distinctions and gaining five scholarships. For Junior Examination 27 passed out of 29 presented, eight winning honours with 13 distinctions and five scholarships. For Preliminary 31 passed out of 40 with 4 scholarships. The aggregate value of scholarships gained is Rs. 6 600.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Bank of England has issued the prospectus of the Queensland loan. The lists close on 24th April.—Reuter.

Prince Rupert (British Columbia) pending repairs to his machine Major Martin is at present unable to name the date of resumption of his world flight.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

REGULATION OF RELATIONS.

CONFERENCE TO MEET SHORTLY.

LEAFIELD, April 7.

The Russian Delegation to the Anglo-Russian Conference is expected to reach London this week. M. Rakovsky, the Russian Charge d'Affairs in London, will be at its head. Mr. Gregory and Sir Sidney Chapman and high officials of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade respectively will be the chief British political and economic delegates, but the Conference will work under the direct supervision of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The purpose of the Conference is to regulate the relations between the two countries, and eventually, it is expected that, a fresh treaty will be drawn up. This would replace the existing Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement signed in March 1921 "pending the conclusion of a formal general Peace Treaty." After Easter the session of the Conference will split into two sections—political and economic.

The political section which will hold its meetings at the Foreign Office will then consider a large number of treaties to which Russia has been party dating right back to the Napoleonic years.

The economic section which will meet at the Board of Trade Offices will have to consider various debt claims. These will include Russia's pre-war debt to Britain, the Russian War Debt to Britain of approximately five hundred million pounds and private debts to British nationals.

Many other points such as the working of the British and Russian legal codes, diplomatic and consular appointments, etc., will have to be considered, and the complicated nature of many questions may mean that the Conference will last for several weeks.—B.O.W.

TROTKSY'S RECOVERY.

TO RESUME WORK SHORTLY.

LONDON, April 7.

Helsingfors.—It is officially announced that Trotsky has recovered from his illness and returns to Moscow within the next ten days to resume his duties as War Commissary and President of the Revolutionary Council.—Reuter.

A SUBMARINE GOES ASHORE.

LONDON, April 7.

Portsmouth.—Submarine L25 went ashore here after a mimic attack on the incoming Atlantic fleet but there are no fears for her safety. She is expected to come off on high tide.—Reuter.

LATER.

The submarine L 25 has been refloated and it has returned to Portsmouth.—Reuter.

SHIPYARD LOCKOUT?

LONDON, April 8.

Very slight hope of averting the shipyard lockout is contained in the decision of the Unions to take a ballot of strikers to-day asking specifically whether they are prepared to accept the executive authority after which steps will be taken to enforce the authority of the Unions.—Reuter.

BRINGING INDIANS AND EUROPEANS TOGETHER.

A NEW CLUB IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The premises of the Ladies' Recreation Club, it is understood, have been acquired by Lady Wilingdon for two lakhs of rupees presented by a number of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian, interested in bringing together both the communities, and handed over to a trust called the Willingdon Trust, of which the Governor of Madras, the Administrator-General, Madras, and the Secretary, the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, are members. The premises, hereafter, will be known as the Willingdon, and will be maintained for the purpose of bringing together both the communities—European and Indian—and promoting good feeling between them. For this purpose entertainments and sports will be held occasionally. The Ladies' Recreation Club will use it only for three days in the week.

News has reached Madras from Rangoon that the defamation case filed by Mr. S. P. S. Mani Aiyer of Rangoon against the "Daily Express" and the "Swadeshmitram" of Madras was dismissed by the third Presidency Magistrate there as the complainant (Mr. S. P. S. Aiyer) did not appear on the day of the trial.

GANDHI AND TAGORE

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

Very shortly after I had learnt to love and revere Rabindranabh Tagore I also learnt to love and revere Mahatma Gandhi. In the year 1913, poet Rabindranath Tagore sent me out to South Africa to help Mahatma Gandhi at the most critical time of the Passive Resistance Struggle. I told the poet about the great need in South Africa. When my mind was pressing me to go out, he said to me "Certainly go! Don't stay here a moment longer. Go out to serve him in South Afr'ca." And so I went out with the poet's blessing. Again and again, at later times, when I had gone on voyages to South Africa, to Kenya, to Uganda, to Fiji, to Australia and other countries, either with my friend, who is now dead, Willie Pearson, or else alone, in order to help Indians abroad in their difficulties and sufferings, every time the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has given me his blessing and sent me out there to give them the message of his love and to speak to them in his name. In that year of great calamity, 1919, when the Punjab had suffered the horrors of martial law, again the poet urged me to delay no longer in the Ashram but to go at once and do all that was possible to help. There again I worked under the guidance of Mahatmaji until he sent me to South Africa, the poet willingly consenting.

When there was distress in Malabar and both Moplahs and Hindus suffered terrible things, again Mahatma Gandhi wished me to go to their help. I asked permission from the poet once more to go to their assistance. Though he needed my presence at that time at the Ashram very badly indeed, he gave me his blessing and told me to go to Malabar to help the poor and the suffering. For many weeks I lived there, in Malabar, trying to succour those who were in distress in the midst of their terrible sufferings, and the poet was very thankful indeed that I had been spared to help them and never for one moment grudged my absence from Santiniketan. And now, at this present time, the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, whom we at Santiniketan love to call our Gurudev, has willingly surrendered me, quite unhesitatingly and immediately, to go back from Santiniketan to Poona and to Andheri to be with Mahatmaji at the time of his great physical weakness and strain after his very serious operation. When I had gone back to the Ashram in order to see him before he went on his mission to the Far East, he almost blamed me for delaying my return to Mahatmaji's bedside. "Why don't you go *at once?*" he said to me, "Mahatmaji badly needs you. Don't hesitate, but go at once!" And so I went that very day with his blessing.

Love for Suffering Poor.

What, then, has united these two great personalities, Mahatma Gandhi and the poet Rabindranath Tagore, in my mind? What has made it possible for me always to keep them in my heart together and have this devotion and affection for them both? The reason is, that in both of them alike I find the deepest love for the poor, for the needy and the oppressed for all suffering humanity. The story is well known in North India how the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has loved the villagers in their poverty and suffering; how he had given his whole life service to them year after year at Shileida on the Ganges, living among them and sharing all their sorrows. That life among the villagers was intensely dear to him. His 'Short Stories', which are perhaps the most famous of his prose writings, frequently tell about this village life. He shunned the city of Calcutta, remaining in retirement with his own village people. There, in that retirement, I have found the deepest things in the poet's character—his love of Nature, his love of solitude, his intense love for the village life of India, his deep and abiding love for the poor. In the midst of his work at Santiniketan, I find the same love for the poor, as deep and abiding as it was in his younger days.

Again, in Mahatma Gandhi's life, the very first and deepest thing is his love for the suffering poor. When I was living with him in South Africa. I first saw that wonderful love of his. I saw how he loved the poor of every race and every religion equally. I saw him there, again and again, with hundreds of poor labouring Tamil women and little Tamil children round him. This was in the time of the Passive Resistance struggle. I could understand at once the intense love he felt for the indentured labourers and for all the poor people who were suffering. It was a wonderful sight to witness his great love for the poor. It touched my own heart to the very quick. Since he came back to India, he has been showing forth silently all along this very thing. He has been declaring in deeds, rather than words his love for the oppressed, the downtrodden, the weak, the infirm, the helpless. What is it that makes him set the removal of untouchability in the first place? What is it that made him lay such stress upon the removal of drink and drugs? What is it that made him take up home-spinning and home-weaving and put this in the forefront of his programme? It was not with him the question of mere economics; it was not the question of politics. It was a question of religion. He set forward these things in the very first place, because he thought that they would help the poorest villagers of India to rise up once more out of their poverty. It would enable them to get food and clothing for themselves and their families, instead of being half-starved and often famine-stricken, and living from day to day and year to year a life of ever-increasing misery and indebtedness. It was his intense love for the poor that always carried him forward through incredible hardships.

Once I wrote to Mahatma Gandhi that I was afraid of one thing. At that time I felt that the question of untouchability was in danger of being put in the background and made to take a secondary place in the national movement. It seemed to me that more questions of politics were coming too much to the front, and occupying the first place in the programme. Mahatmaji replied to me in a letter, in which he declared to me that as long as he had anything to do with the movement there was no need for me to have any fear. For the deepest thing in the whole of his life was this one question. The reason that he could not speak about it often was because it went too deep for words with him. The very intensity of his feeling restrained his utterance. Let me dwell for a moment on the second point that I mentioned above, on which Mahatma Gandhi laid equal stress,—the drink question, the abolition of intoxicating liquors. India, as we all know, has been rapidly sinking lower under this dreadful curse of drink and drugs. Mahatma Gandhi, with all his heart, has tried to prevent this, and thus to stop at its very source this now danger of modern times, which is driving the poor of India deeper and deeper into misery. I say without any hesitation I know of no one living to-day who loves the poor, not only of India, but of every country in the world, as intensely as Mahatma Gandhi. I know of no one living to-day, who has made such utter and complete sacrifice of his own life for the sake of the poor.

The Central Truth.

Thus in a very simple way I have tried in this article to explain the chief fact, which makes me love with reverence and devotion both Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. I find, in each of them alike, the same burning love for humanity and the same desire to serve the poor and the oppressed. The poet himself has sung:

"Cease thy chanting and telling of beads
in the dark corner of the temple!
Open thine eyes and see! Thy God is
not before thee!
He is *there*, where the tiller is tilling the
soil and his garment is covered with dust.
Come down, like him, on to the dusty
road."

What the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has sung about he has also done himself. He has come down on the dusty road. He has lived with the poor and shared their sorrows even as Mahatma Gandhi has done. In the opinion of both of them alike, the fair country of India cannot be truly set free, unless those who seek to serve their country begin at the very foundation, among the poorest and the lowliest and the lost. That appears to me to be the central truth of the whole matter. That is the cord of love which binds my heart to both of them alike.

Once more, both of them, with all their heart and soul, love their own dear country India, and I have learnt to share that love with them. They have been my two teachers. Both of them rejoice, with all their nature, that they were born on the soil of India and have received their nurture from her. When India was insulted, as in the Punjab in the year 1919, the help they rendered was all that human love could give. I happened to be with each of them in turn at that time; and I saw in turn how each of them felt and suffered and endured. None of us are likely to forget, how the one person in the whole of India, who first broke that terrible spell of doubt and hesitation, when the Punjab atrocities were being perpetrated under the cover of Martial Law was the poet, Rabindranath Tagore. He flung back his knighthood, in a letter of burning indignation, which wakened the whole world to a realisation of the horrors that were being committed. It was perhaps the first striking and effective act of Non-co-operation which recent years have witnessed. Just before that letter was written by the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, while I was with him in Calcutta, I had been staying with Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay, and I had seen with what agony he also had felt all that was happening and with what difficulty he was prevented from going immediately into the Punjab in order to court arrest. Whether I did right or wrong, I do not know; but I myself joined in trying to prevent him at that time from going to the Punjab. I felt that the time had not yet come. What I want to point out is this, that I saw, at that critical moment, the same independence of spirit, the same fearless courage, the same passionate hatred of tyrannical force, the same utter disregard of consequences, the same willingness to sacrifice life itself for duty, the same love and reverence for the fair name of India, in both of them,—no whit less strong in one than in the other.

In all that I have written above, I do not wish to be mistaken or to leave a wrong impression. I know that there are certain differences, both of intellectual or moral outlook, between Mahatma Gandhi and the poet, Rabindranath Tagore. I know that those differences have not been reconciled, and that they have prevented the poet from joining in the Non-co-operation movement. Nevertheless, in spite of these very serious differences which divide them, there is, I believe, a unity, which is fundamental, in those characteristics which I have mentioned. It must be remembered also that both of them have sacrificed again and again the things that men hold dearest in order to remain true to their ideal. The sacrifice may appear in a different form in either case; but its basis is the same.

While I have thus been trying to explain what I have felt so deeply, I am conscious that I have also been disclosing an inner secret of my own. For my personal life has been very deeply influenced and moulded by living in daily companionship and fellowship with these two, who are so noble and so great. I owe everything that I value most in the world of spiritual help and strength to them. There could be nothing more inspiring than such a privilege as this that God has given me; and I have always felt that my own individual life has been blest far beyond that of most men, by having such a wealth of friendship, in spite of my own unworthiness, so freely bestowed.

THE LEIPZIG FAIR.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ARTICLES.

A Berlin correspondent informs us that an exhibition of Indian Swadeshi products is being organised for the International Leipzig Fair during the first week of September 1924. This is the first time that an attempt is made to exhibit Indian National Industry products and also Indian raw materials in the half-yearly Leipzig Fair, where hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world gather, partly to acquire a general knowledge of the industrial development of every country and partly to study the possibilities of industrial progress yet to be made in the countries represented in this fair. Here, in Leipzig during the Spring and Autumn Fairs is done most of the buying of the Western World.

The marvellous development of Swadeshi Industries is not much known to the outside world; hence, this undertaking of patriotic Indians abroad would not only give a fresh impetus to the development of Indian trade, but also show to the Western World the industrial progress made in India during the recent years. Under "Swadeshi" we understand all products of the Indian soil, labour, capital and enterprise.

Those persons, firms or societies that are desirous of exhibiting their products should communicate with the Indian Bureau of Commerce and Industry Goethester. 16a, Berlin-Charlottenburg Cable address: "Swadeshi-Berlin".

All applications and enquiries should be directed to the above address without delay in order that the necessary arrangements could be made in time.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding:—

"The Directors report for the year ended 31st December 1923, showed a nett profit of Rs. 4,17,768-12-1 which with Rs. 1,36,518-11-8 carried forward from last year's account makes Rs. 5,54,287-7-9. After making provision for depreciation etc. there was a balance of Rs. 2,90,287-7-9.

Out of this sum Rs. 96,000 have already been paid as adinterim dividend at Rs. 40 per whole share. The Directors recommend appropriating the balance of Rs. 1,94,287-7-8 to payment of final dividend at Rs. 60 on whole shares and Rs. 15 on quarter shares, free of income-tax (making in all Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share Rs. 1,44,000 and to next year's account Rs. 50,287-7-9.

As it was anticipated in our last report, the depression in cloth market continued almost throughout 1923 whilst the price of cotton remained high. Taking into consideration these facts your Directors trust you will consider the result satisfactory.

The report was adopted and the recommendations approved.

THE SWADESHI MILLS CO. LTD

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The Director's report stated that the total profit amounted to Rs. 16,04,545-9 out of which Rs. 3,60,000 were spent on a dividend of Rs. 18 per share for the last half year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,44,545-9. After making provision for depreciation etc. the directors recommended a final dividend of Rs. 20 per share, and carried Rs. 3,44,545-9 to next years' account.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.

BOMBAY, April 8.

The market to-day opened round about yesterday's closing levels and underwent a decline of 3d. all round in forward positions New and Old Crop. The market has exhibited a quiet tone with not much business doing. There has been a fair demand for spot sugar as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions which amounts to 3000 bags.

Our Java Agent's latest telegrams run as under:—

"Market weak, 181/4 guilders per picul exwarehouse."

The following are the evening quotations ruling the Bazar Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 26/2 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment March sh. 27/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment April sh 27/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment June/July sh. 25 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment July/September sh. 24 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental B. R. B. Bett Sugar Ready Rs. 25/12 per cwt.

The local market is yet a long way from showing a normal amount of activity and under the circumstances we may well advise our friends to adopt the policy of "Wait and Watch" as in our opinion there are no distinct signs of improvement for the present.

COLOURS.

BOMBAY, April 8.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 100-0-0 per cwt.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 100-0-0 per cwt.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 92-0-0 per cwt.

Congo red Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.

Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

Methyl Violet Rs. 4-0-0 per lb.

Victoria Blue Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.

Peripurine Benzo Rs. 3-0-0 per lb.

Peripurine Delta Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.

Malachite Green Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.

Magenta Xls Rs. 5-0-0 per lb.

Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

Indenthrene Blue R. S. Rs. 4-4-0 per lb.

Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0 per lb.

Fast red Madrasi Rs. 5-0-0 per lb.

MILL STORES

BOMBAY, April 8.

Quotations are:—

Healds Rs. 1-13-0.

Reeds Rs. 0-3-8.

Roller cloth 18 Rs. 8-8-0.

Sizing flannel Rs. 4-2-0.

Dobby Harness Rs. 24-0-0.

Drop box Picker Rs. 9-0-0.

Pickers No. 4 Rs. 55-0-0.

Bandings Rs. 1-5-0.

Ropes Rs. 2-4-0.

Rovings 5/8 Rs. 25-0-0.

Rovings 11/16 Rs. 23-0-0.

Slubbings Rs. 24-0-0.

Conicalperu Rs. 8-0-0.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April. 8.

In the sharemarket to-day the jutes opened in sympathy with a quieter gunny market and the relegation of certain mills to the 'C' class. This section was rather dull.

In coals the feature of the market was the enquiry for Baraboni and Borrea; in other directions there was only a moderate enquiry.

In miscellaneous Samastipur sugars were marked down about rupee one while British India Corporations were also easier.

In tea Sarugaon shews a rise of about one point. Others are about unchanged.

Government securities were steady at current rates.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/8. 5 per cent Loans 1945-55 98/10 s. lot, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/9, do 1930 102/10, S.L., do 1932 104/8 S.L.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 89 small. L

Cottons:—Bengal Narpore cotton pref. 100.

Jutes:—Auckland 186/8, S.L., Bally 184 S.L., Barnagore 142, Clive 34/14, Craig 6/4, Dalhousie 376, Empire 46/12 S.L., Hoogly ordy 74 S.L., Howrah 42/14 S.L., India 230, National pref. 103 S.L., Northbrook 51, Orient 184/8, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 54 S.L., Standard pref. 96, Waverley 7/14.

Coals:—Albion 1/14, Bansjorah 23/14, Baraboni 14/14, Bilbera 7/3 x. d., Cum Rights Central Kurkend 28/8, Borrea 19/4, Equitable pref. 84, Gopalichuck 20/4, Huntodih 4/12, Jainty Central 7/12, Khoodia 4/4, New Beerbhoom 37, New Kendah 9/8, Odd Lot, Smala and Kendra 12/4, Sudamdih 2/6.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy. 5/12, Indian Iron and Steel 37/8 S.L., Tritan Insurance 86, British India Corporation ordy. 5/6, Burma Corporation 9, India General Navigation ordy. 103, Murree Brewery 128, Samastipur Sugar 13/12.

Tea Companies:—Belgachi 26, Cum Div x Rights East India 15/8, Sarugaon 14, Tenggani 14/12, Tezpore 9/8, Tirrihannah 1/12 Titabur 23/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence.

IS IT HALF A LOAF?

"The Indian Nationalist" writes:—The success of the Swarajists in the Central legislature, and their action in the C. P. and Bengal Councils have called forth many a piteous lament from Mrs. Besant and her School of Indian politics. We are told that by their policy of obstruction, the Swarajists have thrown away half the loaf; which was better than no bread. We are asked to notice with grave disapproval the results of the Swarajists policy which has compelled, the Central Government and the other local governments affected by the Swarajist tactics, to relapse into autocracy. *New India* has been launching an incessant fusillade against the members and it appears that the only port of safety for the ship of Indian politics is to make for the unknown port of convention under the pilotage of Mrs. Besant.

We must really ask the talented lady and her followers whether the Reforms are really half the bread; we may remind her that when they were announced, it was she who was the first to assert that they were unworthy of England to give, and unworthy of India to accept. After the passage of three years their camouflage lies exposed and it was for doing away with them that even men like C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru have receded, temporarily we hope, from Gandhi politics, and have secured a partial success in their policy of obstruction with the help of hesitating politicians like Mr. N. C. Kelker, who as a responsive co-operationist thought better of it, and agreed to sail under the Wrecker's flag.

HEAVY REDUCTION OF MEN ON G. I. P RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Jhabvalla the General Secretary has issued the following Manifesto in connection with the G.I.P. Railway reduction.

Since last month again trouble is brewing among the G.I.P. Railway Workmen as the result of the Agent's high-handed action in discharging the men without any solid reason being assigned for his action. Since December when after the great strike the men resumed work there was peaceful work going on in the Workshops at Matunga. But the Agents, as he says to me thereafter began his campaign of dismissal, on the ground of no proportionate work being rendered by the men in return for the wages the men received. A long correspondence ensued between the Secretary and the authorities and the Labour Office, the Governor and the public were duly kept informed of the injudicious action of the Agent. But in reply to all the efforts of the men the Agent has now discharged over 1000 men from the Workshops without any reason being assigned for his action. I am still fighting the men's case. The best of terms were offered to the Agent in which to protect the interests of the men discharged all the workers showed preparedness to forego a part of their rights to work and even of their earning. But the authorities have remained adamant in their attitude.

A good many old hands are involved; and a good many side-issues are also involved in the Agent's action, particularly that of the men's gratuity. We struggled to get back the men's gratuity lost by them in the past quarrels with the Company and now the Company is trying to swallow up the poor men's savings and collections by discharging them at their own sweet will. The poor men's grievances are a legion in number. We are putting forth a right to work. I recognise any employer's right to discharge his men on the ground of disloyalty, idleness and unskilfulness. But our men are free from any of these guilts. Their guilt is that they have combined together for the assertion of their human rights to gain human conveniences of life denied to them by their employers. No solid case is made out by the authorities for the dismissal of the men except that there is no proportionate work for wages given to the men. We say on the contrary there is no proportionate living wage even given to the men for the service rendered. I can put before the public, men blinded in the Company's service, men crippled in the Company's service, men enfeebled due to old age in the company's service all summarily expelled without any reason like that of disloyalty or idleness being given. We have come to a stage when we must claim a right for work. We assert that Government should assist us in our struggles and that the public of Bombay should support us if they feel for their working class whose efforts have provided them, it must be remembered, with all the amenities and convenience they are enjoying.

MEN'S MEETING ON FRIDAY.

A public meeting of the men will be held on Friday the 11th instant at Parel and another a little later in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

1,200 MEN AFFECTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, April 7.

Mr. Mukundalall Sircar, President of the Tinplate Workers' Union writes under date April 7th:—

The strike in the Tinplate Company still continues. The strikers are firm and have determined not to resume work till their grievances are redressed. They are quite peaceful and are holding most orderly meetings both morning and evening. The Union elected its Committee and office bearers yesterday and wrote to the Company's Manager requesting him to accept a deputation of three or four gentlemen with Mr. D. R. Thengdi, Chairman of the Executive Council of All-India Trade Union Congress, as the head of the deputation for discussing the present situation of the strike. No reply was given to this letter but the Secretary who took the letter was told that the management could not entertain any such idea as to meet or could find no reason of meeting any representatives in this matter. The Company put a notice on the board within the workshop that those who would return to their work to-day would receive full wages for the previous days only.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Men have not resumed and they are firm still. Now they appeal to all workers in India and the general public for financial support towards mitigating their sufferings and continuing their fight for the right cause. 1,200 men and their families are to starve unless the generous public respond immediately to this appeal for funds. These men are not getting their wages for the last three weeks. Comrades please save so many hundreds of brothers and sisters from starvation. Remittances should be sent to Mr. Ram Saran, treasurer Tinplate Workers' Union, Golmuri P. O. via Tatanagar (B. N. Ry.)

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

SIX OUT OF SEVEN CUTS CERTIFIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 7.

Of the seven cuts made in the budget by the Legislative Council six on the reserved side has partially been certified and one has not been certified. Two other cuts of Rs. 2,40,821 in civil works transferred are not in reserved subjects.

The reductions certified include Rs. 1,23,226 for irrigation with regard to which His Excellency says that there is no available surplus from which economy could be effected and Rs. 179,077 the voted portion of the provision for the offices of the Commissioners of Divisions. This reduction was made as a protest against the retention of Divisional Commissionerships, which, the Governor says, cannot be abolished without material alternations in the revenue system of the Province. They are considered by the Governor-in-Council to be necessary. The ultimate decision rests with the Secretary of State and if the Commissioners are to discharge their functions they must have subordinate assistance. The third item certified is a cut of Rs. 1,46,100 in the voted pay of officers passed as a protest against the system of administration in Santal Pargannas, which, His Excellency says, Government have defended and explained more than once and they were not prepared to modify it in the manner suggested. With regard to the cut of Rs. 83,290 for Hanunge establishment the Governor states that reference now will be made to local officers as to whether the establishment is still needed and whether it can be reduced or modified. It is inevitable that the service should be maintained until a decision is arrived at as to whether anything can be substituted for it and in the meantime the demand has been certified to the extent of Rs. 50,000 leaving the question of supplementary demand to be considered after the completion of the inquiry. Cuts of Rs. 10,700 for acquisition of house for the residence of the Deputy Magistrate within Monghyr Fort and Rs. 2,12,777 under civil works reserved have not been certified.

His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa leaves for Simla on 17th instant.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SERVICES.

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEHRADUN, April 7.

A press Communique says:—The following message has been sent by H. E. the Viceroy to H. E. the Governor of Madras on the 6th April 1924:—Your impending departure from India fills me with regret. You have devoted 11 years to public service in India in the highly important position of the Governor of a presidency in Bombay, and then in Madras. During the latter period, I, as Viceroy, have been in close touch with your work and have been in a position to appraise and admire the great services you have rendered, and justly to value the high ideals of public duty you have constantly kept before you. You have passed through times of unusual political excitement and perplexities, but the special difficulties confronting the administration have never daunted your courage, and in your service for the public welfare you have been animated by an enthusiasm which has risen superior to all disappointments and by an energy for which no task could prove too generous. Your high qualities of leadership have been an inspiration to others and it has been the good fortune of the Madras Presidency to have possessed your wise guidance during this difficult period.

Throughout your term of office you have always shown warm sympathy with the national aspirations of India, and you have never faltered in your confidence in the policy of the Reforms and have unceasingly laboured to advance it towards its objective. Your outlook on your administration has been inspired by your innermost desire to benefit India and to promote her welfare in the Empire, and you will carry away with you the grateful recognition of the people of Madras for your labours and your devotion to their interests.

During your 11 years in India Lady Willingdon has been closely associated with your work and has earned the profound admiration and gratitude of all those who are interested in noble and unselfish public and philanthropic service. I send you and Lady Willingdon my warmest wishes for a safe journey to England and for your future happiness.

EDITOR OF "ONWARD" ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Mr. Chandrasen, Editor of "Onward" has been arrested under section 124A I.P.C. (sedition) for an alleged seditious article in the paper. His case comes up on 14th instant.

LONDON, April 7.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 17 5/8 for April/May Shipment to Hull.

Rapeseed Ferozepore at £ 16 7/8 for April/May Shipment to Hamburg, and at £ 16 [illegible] for May/June Shipment to Antwerp and Hamburg.

Tone of Linseed:—Easier.
Tone of Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Tone of Linseed Oil:—Easier.
Tone of Wheat:—Little doing.
Tone of Rice:—Steady.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

1000 PLIERS TO CLEAR.
"ECLIPSE" COMBINATION PLIERS
SENSATIONAL VALUE!
These Pliers are perfectly well made of malleable Iron, properly hardened, carefully Machine-rivetted and finished in dull nickel. Handle has screw driver blade. Weight about ½ lb. each. Length overall 6 inches.
As. 10 each. Rs. 6-0 per dozen. NOTE THE PRICE. As. 10 each. Rs. 6-0 per dozen.
The Advance Motor Co.,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.....BOMBAY.
Phone 26106. Wire "Automotive."

EAST AND WEST.

TURKS, ARABS AND THE CALIPHATE.

The revolutionary regime in Turkey has most probably considerably lowered the prestige which its successful bluff has hitherto secured for it among the Islamic peoples, by its arbitrary action in deposing the ex-Sultan from the position of Caliph of Islam. It may seem a little surprising that the Turks should lightly throw away the possession of a dignity which they have for centuries held in the face of continued protests—or, at best, with only the involuntary acquiescence of all the Mohammedan peoples not directly subject to their sway—and to which under the sacred law of Islam they possess no shadow of right. The office of "khalifa," as the spiritual head of Islam is entitled, was instituted by the Prophet himself, and among the very stringent qualifications which he laid down for its holder was the provision that the person elected to the dignity must be a member of the Koreish tribe of Arabs—to which people Mohammed himself belonged. The racial limitation was strictly observed until the Turkish Sultan Selim, in the sixteenth century, succeeded in securing for himself and his successors an office to which they have never had a real claim and to which their title has never been more than grudgingly admitted.

JEALOUSIES.

We may wonder whether the mutual jealousis of the Arab tribes, which have so constantly prevented them from grasping occasions that have offered for increasing their prestige, will at this juncture be sufficiently controlled to admit of their taking joint action to secure the Caliphate for King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who has been nominated for the honour. The King at least possesses the chief qualification demanded of the holder of the headship of the Moslem world, for he is, of course, a member of the tribe prescribed by the Prophet, being in fact a lineal descendant of Mohammed himself.—"Saturday Review."

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The attitude of the Government towards several matters which before its access to office it treated with less reserve, must be causing acute questionings in the minds of some of its supporters. It must be embarrassing to find oneself in office and called upon to give effect to promises made in the careless rapture of irresponsible opposition; and it is instructive to watch the systematic jettisoning of schemes on the strength of which many members of the Labour Party were elected to Parliament in December. The solicitous candidate was a splendidly virilent creature, all long hair and red ties and wild promises; the elected representative is the mildest-mannered man, with plans that would disturb a mothers' sewing party.—"Saturday Review."

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

The enemies of British rule in India have been extremely unhappy since the Finance Member placed them on the horns of the dilemma we described last week. The Swarajists, to be sure, have managed to defeat the Government by 63 votes to 56 on the Customs Estimates, but they are not all agreed as to future policy, and the Independents, who have earned that proud title by always taking the line of least resistance and apologizing for their action afterwards, are positively miserable. We fear, however, that the advantage secured by the Government is only temporary. The aim of the few Indian politicians who count seriously is to force the Government into carrying on by frequent use of what were intended to be exceptional measures, and then to invite mass resistance. In no quarter in India is there promise of the rise to power of a group of politicians resolved to work the new Constitution, and delays in the success of the extremists are hardly of much value in the absence of moderates capable of taking their place as leaders of Indian opinion.—"Saturday Review."

UNHONOURED OPERATIONS.

Considering how little medals cost and how much satisfaction they give to soldiers, our military authorities, both at home and in India, are unaccountably stingy with them. A case in point is the suppression of the Moplah Rebellion. This has been recognised as a serious military operation for the purpose of decorating a certain number of higher officers. That being so, why should not the rest of the troops participate? The Indian General Service medal seems intended for cases of this kind.

Presisely the same thing has occurred with regard to the operations against the Turks in the Ismid Peninsula in 1920. Peace and no then been made with the Turks, and the operations were essentially a continuation of the Great War. Troops of the 28th Division and General Ironside's force were engaged for six months, and suffered various casualties. Here also a few officers were rewarded with decorations, but the troops in general have had no recognition of their part in the fighting. I suppose that the British War Medal is ruled out by technical rules, but what about the Victory Medal? I am under the impression that the time limit for this has not been irrevocably fixed, and, if not, there is no reason why it should not be awarded for fighting our enemies after the Armistice if men did not get the chance of earning it before. A medal is the only visible sign that a soldier can show of his having been on active service. It is a source of legitimate pride accordingly, and such pride deserves encouragement.—"Truth."

"INDIANISATION."

Among other interesting speeches in the Assembly at Delhi on military expenditure was that of an Indian member, who wants the Cadet School at Dehra Dun thrown open immediately to admit 500 young Indians annually in order to "Indianise" the Indian army as rapidly as possible. He failed, however, to notice the difficulty that Indians already holding King's commissions are almost unanimously opposed to the whole scheme of Indianisation, which they call "segregation." By the way, a striking and well-informed article on all aspects of this subject, appears in the first number of "The Fighting Forces," a new illustrated quarterly magazine, edited by Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Whitton, who has managed to collect a distinguished body of contributors. The magazine is published by Messrs. Gale and Polden.

THE LIMIT IN REDUCTIONS.

Whatever may be thought about Indianisation, there can be no doubt that the cuts in the Army in India have now reached the limit consistent with security. Lord Rawlinson, whom no one could accuse of a want of the quality of accommodation, told the Assembly the other day that as Commander-in-Chief he would agree to no further reductions, the limit of fighting troops having been reached, having due regard to the safety of the country. At the same time he supported every economy short of this, and had more than carried out the Inchcape Committee's recommendations. Coming from such an authority, this is obviously the last word, from the responsible soldier's point of view, whatever politicians may have to say about it.—"Truth."

PERSIAN NEWS.

Following the recognition by the new British Labour Cabinet of the Soviet Government (which, by the way, is very favourably commented on in Persian circles, and has naturally been received with no little satisfaction by the Russians here), the Russian Minister, M. Shumiatsky, paid an official call on the British Minister, which was returned by Sir Percy Loraine a few days later.

A new set of Shah's head postage-stamps have made their appearance, having been placed on sale at the Post Office a fortnight ago. So far, only some of the lower values have been issued, the remainder not having yet arrived here. This new issue will be welcomed as a pleasant change from the old issue, which has become antiquated, having been in circulation no fewer than twelve years, during which period it has been subjected to innumerable surcharges.

M. Pire, the Actig Director-General of Posts since M. Molitor's retirement two years ago, has been appointed Postmaster at Bushire, and his place here has been taken by Mushir Mostazam, who was Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Seyed Zia ed Din's Cabinet after the 'coup d'etat' of 1921. Thus a position which has been held exclusively by Belgian officials for the past few decades now passes into the hands of a Persian.

More rain and snow have fallen, and the prospects for next season's crops are excellent throughout the country.

Disastrous floods in Arabistan have caused much havoc and damage, especially in the neighbourhood of Mohammerah and Ahwaz, with which telegraphic communication was interrupted for a fortnight.—"Near East."

SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS.

The summary of the report on the Bombay Stock Exchange shows that the public criticisms which led to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry were fully justified. The institution has, in fact, been managed in such a way as to favour the wild speculation so popular in Western India, its management has been quick to save imprudent gamblers from the consequences of their miscalculations, and the investor has usually had to pay, with the result that the market is threatened with utter demoralisation and final destruction. We wish it were possible to feel quite confident that changes in laws and rules, such as are now recommended, will suffice to ensure reform. They are certainly required, but what is really wanted is a change in the attitude of Bombay itself, and increased subjection to the public opinion of a much wider area. The seaports of Western India have been gambling dens as far back as their history can be traced, and the habit is one that dies hard. The task now before the commercial leaders of the region is to divert the old spirit of enterprise into new channels, and to employ their wealth in meeting public needs at a profit, instead of backing their own wits in a barren struggle with their neighbours.—"Near East."

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The opening stages of the manoeuvres over the Indian Budget have been distinctly interesting. The new 'bloc' first succeeded in refusing some indispensable grants, though with a significant shrinkage in its paper voting power; it then offered to discuss the remaining grants on normal lines; and then, as an early illustration of the meaning of that ambiguous phrase, reduced the railway Budget because the Government had declined to flout Parliament by ignoring the existence of a Royal Commission. We do not suppose that the Administration will allow itself to be seriously hampered by these decisions, which can be corrected under the existing Constitution, and the real significance of the proceedings lies rather in the evidence they furnish of the development of tension within the bloc. Like other temporary aggregations of the kind, it includes two wings and a centre, with fissiparous tendencies in each group, and the Pandit from Allahabad, who is trying to lead, is feeling the pull first of one wing and then the other, as well as the competition of individuals for his position. It is not good politics yet, but, regarded as politics-in-the-making, it strikes us as decidedly promising and, at any rate, marks an advance over the position of a year ago.

WHERE POLITICIANS ARE AGREED.

The truth is that, while Indian politicians have not yet escaped into the region of realities, they are moving slowly in that direction, and their actual desires and ideals are beginning to appear among the catchwords and labels which have hitherto dominated the field. By-and-by they will probably sort themselves out into groups on the new basis, and then there will be some approach towards the stability on which political progress must depend, but for the moment they must be classed with the embryons of Milton's chaos and "to whom these most adhere, he rules a moment." That there is unanimity on one important point was, however, brought out clearly last week by the Under-Secretary of State's reply to Mr. Lansbury's question on the franchise. Mr. Richards has been unable to find that any of the embryons has as yet declared himself in favour of an increase in the number of voters, though all concur in claiming extended powers for the representatives. This fact is familiar to our readers, and we welcome the official recognition that, amidst so many diversities of opinion, Indian politicians have reached the conclusion that it is quite unnecessary to ascertain the views of the people of India.—"Near East."

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND OBSTRUCTION.

The Swarajjists made a spectacular assault on the Indian Budget in the Legislative Assembly last Monday. They carried their tactics to the point of rejecting the whole of the Estimates, under discussion—estimates for administration, Customs, salt-tax, income-tax and opium revenue. Their aim, as one of the Die-hards put it, was to force the Government to carry on the business of the country by certification, and thus to promote mass-agitation and the refusal to pay taxes. After this victory, however, there followed an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and some of the more prudent of the conspirators announced the following day that they did not intend any revolutionary action in the country, and that the decisions of the Government was not part of a wrecking policy, but the assertion of a principle, having done that, said Mr. Jinnah and the Pandit Motilal Nehru, they would deal reasonably with the estimates at the next stage. This change of front, of course, points to considerable dissension in the Nationalist ranks, and there is a good chance of the Government retrieving its defeat and carrying the Finance Bill next week. In any case it must be pretty clear by now to the Swarajists that any attempt to stampede a British Labour Government is doomed to failure. We hope they will soon change their tune, not because we want a British Labour Government to do nothing in India, but because we want it to find means of pushing on the Reforms more rapidly. For that it must have honest co-operation on the part of the Indian Home Rulers. Its attitude can only be stiff and negative, so long as it has to face blank obstruction and wild talk.—The "New Statesman".

"MODERATION AND FIRMNESS."

The crucial test at Delhi comes next week. The National Assembly's rejection last Monday of the resolutions on Customs, Income Tax, salt tax, and opium revenue seems to have caused more dismay among the Government's critics than to the Government. The Government will, of course, be forced to "restore" the votes and present their Budget as a whole. If that is accepted, Monday's vote will shrink in importance to a mere demonstration in force. If it is rejected there will be nothing for it but, sooner or later, to "certify" the whole Budget over the Assembly's head. That, of course, is what the Swarajists want, and they propose to follow it up with a "mass agitation" for civil disobedience and the non-payment of taxes. But that is not what the Nationalist and the Independents want. They wish to maintain the home rule movement on what they call constitutional lines. They persuaded themselves that this week's demonstration was a quite constitutional method of marking their disapproval of the Government's backwardness in the matter of reform. We need not quarrel with them about that, provided they vote the Budget next week. But to force the Government to wholesale "certification" would be to pursue a wrecking policy of which no one can foresee the end. The Government both at home and in India are showing a combination of moderation and firmness in the crisis which at least deserves success.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

NEGRO ORGANISATION.

Negro Press Association is not representative of the entire press of the race. For to oppose unionism among Negroes is to advocate a form of economic race suicide. The American Negro belongs by compulsion to the working class, and the color of his skin wins him preference from his employer only if it means that he will work for a lower wage. The open-shop employers in the North who encourage Negro labor do so because for the present it is unorganized and therefore cheap. The Negro can fortify his industrial position only by alliance with his white fellow-workers. That has not always been easy; but the bars are falling. The American Federation of Labor has officially endorsed the policy of organizing colored workers on an equal basis with white, and some unions, like the Moulders, are justly proud of their record of no race discrimination. The Negroes, too, are learning the old American lesson that in union is strength. The extraordinary "Negro Sanhedrin" recently held at Chicago was one symptom of the growing race consciousness; the resolution advocating unionization which almost passed that conference, made up largely of conservative Negro organizations, was another sign of progress.—The New York "Nation."

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

THE WHITE MAN'S TRUST.

The following article is written by Mr. S. G. Vaze, a member of the Servants of India Society who recently returned from a tour in Kenya:—

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary in the Labour Cabinet, speaks often enough about "native trusteeship," but to him apparently it is but an empty phrase. He has been plied in Parliament with questions regarding the Masters and Servants Ordinance, the Registration of Natives Ordinance, etc., which spell for the East African wards of the whites a form of semi-slavery, but Mr. Thomas apparently regards all such pleas for humanitarianism as inspired by a mawkish sentimentality, to which only imbeciles would pay any heed. If on cardinal labour principles he is so utterly unsound, it is hardly a matter for surprise that, where his information is derived exclusively from official sources, he is altogether engulfed by the bureaucratic spirit. On March 6 Mr. Morel endeavoured to expose in the Commons some of the monstrosities inherent in the system of taxation which obtains in Kenya. By this system the whites who are best able to pay make the least contribution to the public revenues, while natives who just live on the borderland of starvation are made to bear, over and above the cost of the native services, the largest share in the cost of the development of the country in the white interest. What percentage of the receipts from native taxation is in fact devoted to European requirements, the Kenya officials have not yet made public, and will perhaps never do, but occasionally you get an official or two to tell you privately but plainly that a considerable part of the money derived from native sources is ready expended on European interests. I have seen many leaflets recommending Kenya for white settlement, in which the most seductive feature of this modern Arcadia is made out to be the absence of an income tax and a land tax. The absence of these two taxes is no doubt a very great scandal, but the full measure of the iniquity of this system of taxation will not be apparent until one is further told that the deficiency in revenue is made up by clapping on the natives a tax which makes a large proportion of them work on European farms for nearly three months in a year. The gross partiality of this arrangement Mr. Morel tried to bring out by asking the following question in the House of Commons:—

"Will the Secretary of State for the Colonies take steps to review the incidence of direct taxation upon the native population of Kenya, which in effect involves the able-bodied male population in work upon European farms and plantations for three months out of the year; and will he take steps to secure that the principle be adopted that at least one fifth of the direct taxes paid by the natives shall be returned to them in technical education, medical service and agricultural instruction?"

To this Mr. Thomas returned the following answer:—

"I cannot accept the suggestion that a native cannot pay his tax by working on his own account. Active steps are being taken to extend native education and increase native agricultural production, but I do not think any fixed percentage can be laid down. The proportion suggested by my Hon. friend was very nearly reached in 1922 and if veterinary services are included, was exceeded.'

INCREASED TAXATION.

As to the effect increased native taxation has on the native labour supply, it is hardly worth while to engage in a controversy with the Colonial Secretary: it is writ large in the official labour Commissioner's Report of 1912—13, to which it is enough to refer him. But on the latter portion of Mr. Thomas' answer, it is necessary to dwell for a few minutes. Before proceeding, however, to examine its accuracy, I must mention two facts. First, that the native pays not only in the form of the hut and the poll taxes, which Mr. Morel apparently had in mind when he put the question, but in two other ways—through customs duties on imports for native consumption (and it must not be supposed that their incidence is at all light) and through the tax in the shape of free labour in the Reserves, a part of which, e.g., on motor roads, is really for the benefit of the Europeans. The second fact to be borne in mind is that the test which Mr. Morel applies here is too easy, viz., that one-fifth of the proceeds of direct taxes from the native should be applied to the education and medical services in the Reserves. The real principle of allocation of revenues that ought to be applied is the one embodied in "A Plan for Government by Mandate in Africa" published by the League of Nations Union. As the Kenya Government professes to be conducted on the trusteeship plan, like countries administered under the League of Nations' mandate, there is no reason why Article XVII on Revenue therein should not apply to Kenya: "The Mandatory should, so far as possible, allocate all revenues derived from direct taxation of Africans to the native Government, to be spent by them subject to advice and approval of the Resident Advisers. The whole of the revenue of the Mandatory, from whatever source arising, should be expended for the sole advantage of the inhabitants of the territory." The principle therefore that should goven the Kenya Government's policy is not that one-fifth of direct taxes should be applied to education and medical help, but that all the revenue should be applied solely to native interests and that the whole proceeds from direct taxation should be spent by the natives as they desire. But the Kenya Government does not come up even to the low standard mentioned by Mr. Morel. Mr. Thomas affirms that it does, but I propose to show below that it falls far short of it.

THE POLL TAX.

The Hut Tax and the Poll Tax were estimated to produce in 1923 £560,365: leaving the cost of labour on roads, etc., which natives are liable to supply out of the reckoning for the moment, the question is whether on native education and medical relief one-fifth of £560,000 or £100,000 is expended. It is most surprising that Mr. Thomas should have answered the question in the affirmative, whereas the fact is that to these two services only a quarter of this amount is devoted for the benefit of the native. In 1922 the Kenya Government spent 270,478 shillings on Arab and native education through its own agency, and it gave 21,7920 shillings by way of grants to Missions. Now, of the 2014 children in attendance in Arab and native schools, about 400 are Arabs: so we may take it that of the 270478 shillings disbursed by it through its own agency, 216,380 shillings were spent on the natives, which with the 217,920 shgs. grant makes a total of 434,300 shgs. or £21,715. So much the Kenya Government spent on native education (not only technical and agricultural education but literary education as well) in 1922. And how much did it spend on medical facilities for the natives? It is difficult to give exact figures, but in 1921 only £6,666 was spent on medical work in Native Reserves (£2,372 for the subsidizing of Missions and £4,294 spent by the Medical Department itself.) Thus to these two services of the most vital importance to the natives it would appear that only £28,381 was spent, which bears a proportion, not of 20 per cent., but 5.7 per cent., to the proceeds of the Hut and Poll Taxes. Mr. Thomas says that if veterinary services are included, the expenditure would exceed 20 per cent. The amount spent on veterinary services in Native Reserves in 1922 (including the salaries of European veterinary officers) was £10,374. Thus the inclusion of these services would bring up the total expenditure in the native interest to £38,755 and raise the percentage of direct taxation applied to these purposes from 5.7 to 7.7. The amount that is actually spent on the three services mentioned is thus little over one-third of what Mr. Thomas says is being spent. It would be well if the Colonial Secretary would explain his figures in detail. I feel certain that his arithmetic is very seriously at fault somewhere. These bald figures perhaps convey to the reader a very imperfect idea of the Kenya Government's grave neglect of the native. He will have a better idea of the medical and sanitary condition of the native when I put before him just two facts, that of every 1,000 children born 400 die within the first twelve months of life (whereas the infant mortality rate for England for the year 1921 was 83 per 1,000), and that when army recruitment went on, the Government had an average of about 33 per cent. absolute wrecks among natives. One cannot too strongly censure the utter callousness with which the Government of Kenya has treated these three subjects of the utmost advantage to the native: education, medical help and veterinary work. It is best to adduce the evidence of the whites themselves. On May 4, 1920, C.W.R. Lanes said in the Kenya Legislative Council: "With regard to the first (education), beyond the grant of a few rupees by Government nothing was done to educate the natives in the Reserves. With regard to the second (medical relief), the Nyanza Province consisted of five districts. The whole Province had only one Medical Officer whose time was taken up with the European community in Kisumu. It naturally fell that the native got very little medical attention, if at all. The five districts mentioned were visited at frequent periods by small pox, plague, etc., which naturally carried oy thousands of natives. Thousands of pounds were spent annually in combating the diseases of animals outside the Native Reserves and as far as he was aware not a penny was spent on combating the disease of human beings inside the Reserves!" Another European member, A. C. Hoey, added: "The Elgai Reserve was visited occasionally by an officer, and then only for the collection of taxes or to see what labour he could get."

I would repeat here a suggestion which has been made before. For administrative purposes the Government has separated native from non-native areas; why should not the Government effect a similar separation in the native and non-native budget? Why does it not decide that all the money raised from native reserves should be spent therein? There is nothing impracticable in this suggestion; it has been put forward, not by visionaries but by practical administrators. Then it will be easy to find out whether the native gets a proper share in the contribution he makes to the country's finances. As it is, the manner in which huge amounts are wrung from him for the purpose of devoting them to European interests redounds to the unspeakable shame of England.

Economic & Financial Review.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Sir James Wilson has contributed to the "Asiatic Review" a very interesting article on the Indian Currency Policy which gives a cogent reply to several of the contentions urged by the Government in support of their reactionary and retrograde currency policy. What the Indian commercial community is never tired of urging is that the amendments in the Paper Currency Act introduced in 1920 in the teeth of all Indian opposition were wholly wrong and should now be abrogated. During all these four years the Indian commercial community has never slackened in its agitation against those amendments and yet the Government has turned a deaf ear to all such protestations, urging mainly that they are opposed, in the existing uncertainty of world prices, to any immediate attempt to fix the future gold value of the currency. In a letter written by the Secretary of the Indian Finance Department it was stated that if the rupee were tied to gold the course of the commodity prices in India would have to conform in the long run to that of the United States. Sir James Wilson replies to this that the price of commodities in gold in India does not depend upon the gold price of commodities in the United States alone but on the relation between the value of gold and the value of commodities of the world. It is because gold is their ultimate basis of international exchange and is the most stable basis that is possible to obtain that it is urged by bodies like the Indian Merchants Chamber that the Rupee should have its ratio fixed to gold and not to the ever-varying and fluctuating sterling. Sir James Wilson supports this contention very strongly and observes that "in the interests of stability of prices in India and of justice between man and man the Government of India should lose no time in cancelling the futile amendments of February 1920 and announcing that it will aim at giving the Rupee a fixed value in exchange of one Rupee for 7.53 grains fine gold or one-fifteenth of a sovereign." The whole policy promulgated by the Government in that notoriously gambling year of 1920 has been exposed fully and nothing is a greater *reductio ad absurdum* of all that policy than the fact to which Sir James Wilson draws attention that as at the present price of gold in India any one can get in the bazar Rs. 16 for a sovereign no one is likely to tender a sovereign for Rs. 10 and also that the Rupee is worth only 6.9 grains of fine gold as compared with the 7.53 grains it was worth before the war and with the 11.3 grains aimed at by the Secretary of State. It is a mistake committed by several people even now that what is wanted to be done by the Indian commercial community is the fixing of the exchange that is stabilising the Rupee in terms of sterling. This is however not the case at all. Sterling itself fluctuates greatly in gold value as is seen in the fact that Government transactions between India and England are seriously affected by changes in the value of the Rupee in sterling. The real object should be and is to stabilise the Rupee at some fixed value in Gold. The ideal of all the currency and exchange regulations should be that there should be as little interference from the State as possible in these matters and that they should be left to be governed by natural laws. Not only that but the system adopted must leave no scope for juggling on the part of the State one way or the other.

PURCHASES FOR THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

It is a very queer and surprising document that the Government have issued in the form of a communique giving outlines of a new Department for the purchase of stores for the Army. Any one who has observed the trend of recent events must have been struck by the fact that no sooner is the reduction of the British element effected in one direction it will crop up in several other directions with even a greater force. It reminds me of the story of how Sahadev, one of the Pandavas, had got the miraculous power of every drop of his blood when fighting in a battle, producing several Sahadevs, when it fell to the ground. Our legislators after they have finished with their Council session, either Imperial or Local take count of the several reductions they had been able to effect in the British personnel of the administration. And no sooner are their backs turned upon the Councils and they are on their way home, new posts are created with the magic wand; new appointments are made and by the time the Councillors return to Councils the percentage of the British element has increased instead of diminishing or even maintaining its *status quo*. The same is the case with commercial offices. It is very plausibly argued by people who are responsible for some of the commercial and industrial concerns that it will not make much difference to appoint one or two Europeans as experts or managers. With the passing of time, however, these two multiply themselves into half a dozen, a dozen and even two dozen people within a short span of time. The usual benediction of a Brahmin when he receives the alms is "Be ye 21 in place of one." This benediction is more than fulfilled in the case of the British personnel employed whether in Government departments or commercial and industrial concerns. It will not matter anything if all these Europeans consider themselves as Indians sharing the fortunes of this country in good or bad times, for then they will be as much of Indians as ourselves. The hitch, however, comes in their considering themselves in the position of the ruling race, in the creation of so many more vested interests and in all these vested interests, fighting strenuously against any extension of the political franchise of this country. The Government press-note which announces the creation of the post of the Master General of Supply admits that it was never contemplated to appoint a military Englishman to the post and yet the Government have found out reasons for such an egregious appointment. Every publicist of note has urged time after time that there should be a Civilian Member in charge of the Army, or at least an Indian Member in Charge of the supply branch which is a very important arm of the Army. The report of the Inchcape Committee showed how the Army had collected huge stocks of materials which had to be disposed of at a ridiculously low price. It is because of this that a strong civilian is required to check the proclivities of the military authorities in the direction of extravagance. Appointment of another military gentleman even though he may be called by the high-sounding title of Master General of Supply is not calculated to change at all or better the manner of our military administration nor to give hope to the people that the huge burden under which they are groaning will be appreciably reduced. Another fundamental factor again is the pressing demand of the people for all the stores being purchased in this country. A resolution to that effect was passed by the Assembly in its last session. The Master General of Supply for the Army will have the onerous task of making purchases of crores of rupees for the Army, and with all the best intentions in the world he will not be able to revolutionise the whole policy of purchases unless he belongs to a different caste altogether from the military.

SPEED AND CIVILISATION.

It is a far cry from an economic financial review to a quotation from the "Christian Herald" and yet it should not be considered so if trade and commerce and industries are realised and appreciated at their true value. A Christian Missionary writes thus: "For a boy there was no greater fun during summer vacation than a visit to the attic of grandfather's ancestral home. Most interesting of all however was a diary written by one who dies grandfather was born. How amusing was the entry that told of a journey from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Three days it took from Philadelphia to Baltimore (the same journey is now made in less than three hours). Always we smiled as we read further along: "The Company operating the stages talks of making the trip in two days. This they plan to do by more frequent change of horses and by pushing on after dark. But I hope they will not do so; such speed and hurry is not seemly for humans." As a boy I smiled over that diary. Now I often wonder whether we are not a little worse off for all this speed. Have not we permitted the spirit of bustle to defraud us religiously?" This heart-searching question occurs to a Christian missionary in a land which is considered the most civilised. Some of us have occasional searchings of the heart even in this country but this occasional search for the realities of things is soon driven away by the economic theories with which we have been bred and the economic nostrums which have been accepted as gospel truth all over the land. India has got 36,000 miles of railways. This we are told is too little for a country of these dimensions. The Mackay Committee even reported that the goal should be 100,000 miles of railways. Was it not only two years back that the Legislative Assembly sanctioned a programme of Rs. 150 crores for five years for improving the present railway system and purchasing materials and stores required for it? If the speed mileage of a train is increased from 30 to 40 the railway company is congratulated upon the feat and if the same railway company even at an expense of about a crore of rupees can save 10 minues for a train, as recently did happen, there is no word of protest from any quarters. We have accepted in fact speed as one of the realised values of civilisation and have fixed it as one of the main connotation of that same illusive thing. We have learnt also the use the word "tapping" and when any district has not got a railway line running through it we cry ourselves hoarse with the protest that the district is not properly tapped, whatever it may mean. We have come to believe that any increase in the 36,000 miles of railways will mean for the betterment of the people and increased trade and industries will drive away famine and so forth. No balance sheet is drawn giving the pros and cons of the whole question but even in the absence of such a balance sheet we have come to accept it as an arithmetical truth that just as 2 plus 2 makes 4, the railway system must work for the betterment of the country and is indispensable to its welfare. Wedded to the idea of speed and hence the cult of the railways system we have plunged headlong into the direction of introduction of motor cars. Our imports of motor cars and also of its accessories are counted in terms not even of lakhs but of crores and our recurring annual expenditure on this item must similarly be running into about six or seven figures, and now there is a talk of concessions and monopolies for aerial post and aerial commercial services. The propaganda is carried on with the usual well-known means, making the people feel the want by telling them by how much certain other people are in advance of them. It does not matter at all if our receiving English papers and magazines and letters in five days instead of the usual fortnight will mean any fundamental change to the real values of life or not and is a genuine evolution of the people for the better or otherwise. India will be considered a back number however, so the argument runs, if she does not put herself into actual and intimate touch with the outside world by means of aerial post. Enthusiasts for the 'Entente' always claimed that connection of Paris and London by means of a daily aerial service would bring the two countries closer together and establish it on a permanent basis. There are now several daily aerial services between England and France and yet instead of the two countries coming closer together they are daily getting more and more estranged and apart. But the question will come up shortly before the Legislative Assembly and our legislators may consider twice before committing India once for all to this latest manifestation of the cult of speed.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 7.

The All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference has been holding its sessions at Cawnpore in Victoria Park under the Presidentship of Seth Anandilal Podhar. Seth Kamlapat of Cawnpore is the President of the Reception Committee. Delegates have come in large numberrs from almost all the Provinces of India.

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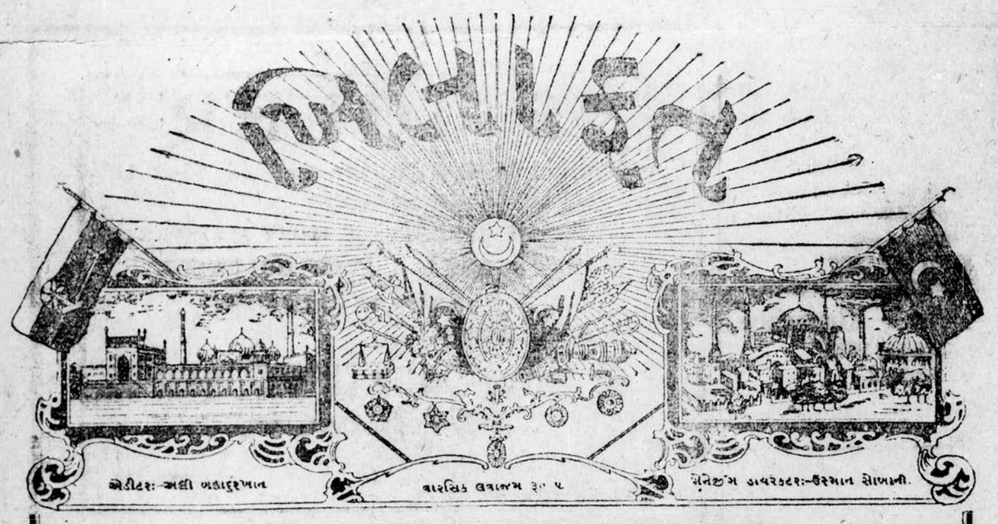

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THE "RECOGNITION" OF RUSSIA AND ITS RESULTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The *de jure* recognition of the Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Great Britain and Italy is without doubt a great victory for the Soviet Republics. With Italy a political and commercial treaty has already been signed. But the course of the approaching negotiations between the British and Soviet Governments is being awaited, with suspense. In some circles even some surprises are expected. To satisfy the curiosity of the foreign press representatives, Rykov, the new Premier, published a declaration, and Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, gave an outline of the future policy of the Government. Rykov, in the course of the declaration expressed the following views:

"It seems true that the foreign correspondents attach a very great importance to the appointment of this or that person to the appointment of the post of the President of the Council of Commissars of our Republics. During the six years of the Revolution the Russian Communist Party that led the October Revolution, has been standing at the head of our Government and stands even to-day. We have outlived the years of war, famine, misery and decay under the masterly leadership of Lenin. There are now brighter and easier times before us. The foreign and internal policy which Lenin adopted during those stormy days can never be given up now when our country is living in comparative peace. During these six years I have been one of the most closely connected colleagues of Lenin and at his proposal was appointed as the Head of the Council of Labour and Defence and the acting president of the Council of People's Commissars, two years ago.

The unanimous vote of confidence in the government passed by the Congress of Soviets at its last Session shows that the foreign and internal policy of the Government is fully supported by the people. As regards our foreign policy, we are determined to strengthen the internationol prestige of our Republics and strive for the maintenance of World Peace. But the instability of the Versailles Peace and the alarming political conditions prevailing at present in Europe force us to maintain the present fighting strength of our Red Army for some time more.

Now that the British Government has recognised our Government *de jure* I would like to see the British Government adopting new means for establishing peaceful relations between the peoples of Europe and Asia. We are interested in establishing peaceful relations with other countries too, but we can in no case give up the fruits of our October Revolution. With Germany, which is one of those countries that established diplomatic relations with us before the others, our relations have been very friendly and are expected to develop in the same strain in future. The general sympathy expressed by the Peoples of the East at the death of Lenin as well as the popularity which he enjoyed amongst them is the result of his unwavering policy towards the East which was "to render unselfish help and show full sympathy to the Nations of the East in their struggle for the achievement of their national, cultural and economic revival." We will not budge an inch from this policy in the future too. I hope our relations with Turkey, China, Afghanistan, Persia and other countries of the East will go on strengthening day by day.

"As regards our internal policy, the reconstruction of our national economy is our chief concern. So far without the help of any foreign credits we have been able to stabilise our finance and economics to a very great extent. By the establishment of diplomatic relations with Germany, England, Italy and other countries, we hope that we shall be able to accelerate the speed of reconstruction of our country by means of foreign capital advanced to us in the form of loans and invested in our country through concessions. Economic union between town and country, unity between workers and peasants are the order of the day in our land. To help the peasants who are poor or without plough-horses or have only small plots of cultivatable land, by means of tax reform, by advancing credits and establishing co-operative societies is our chief problem at present.

Tchitcherin, in the course of the interview expressed the following views:—

"It is being realised by the World Powers even that the reconstruction of Europe without the Russian raw material and Russian markets is an impossibility. Great Britain with all supremacy in trade, finance and politics, has been forced to recognise our government *de jure*.

The note which MacDonald sent in connection with this gave rise to certain doubts in our minds, e.g.

(1) By the appointment of a Charge-de-Affaires instead of an Ambassador we doubted as to whether Great Britain meant to do anything definite or not. But on enquiries being made in well-informed circles, we were assured that as ambassadors could not be appointed without the details of the Personel and Staff of the Embassies being previously settled, so only Charges-de-Affaires were appointed for the present. Moreover, we are assured that the appointment of Ambassadors will not depend upon the conclusion of any preliminary political treaty.

(2) The British Government had notified that "all the old treaties concluded between the Czarist Government and the British Government automatically come into force after the recognition". But it is a fact that some of those old treaties can never be accepted by us; they have been most solemnly and officially refuted by us. Within the category of these refuted treaties fall those that:

(I) Restricted the rights and freedom of the Nations of the East.

(II) The trade agreement of 1850 that was annulled by the Kerensky Government. Enquiries on this point also showed us that the British Government was not going to insist upon the maintenance of such treaties. On our part we are ready to reconsider, refute, modify or accept the remaining ones.

(3). The question of propaganda was brought to the forefront in the British note, which created the doubt in our minds as to whether the British Government was going to lay some restrictions on us. Enquiries showed that nothing but non-interference in the internal affairs of each other was meant by this clause.

We are assured that recognition is final, full and complete.

On being asked about the course of future negotiations Tchitcherin said:—"In conducting the negotiations for future treaties, there are certain principles which, as the British Government fully knows, can in no case be abandoned by Soviet Russia. For example, we are friends of the Peoples of the East and we can never go back upon our established policy and line of conduct in this respect.

As regards the old Czarist debts, it is difficult to predict the line of action which the British Government will follow. The British Government may either (i) claim the payment of a total sum consisting of the official debts and the losses of private expropriated British subjects, or (ii) may put forward only the official claims and act as an intermediary between private expropriated persons and ourselves, or (iii) may open negotiations only about the official claims and leave the individuals claims to be settled between our Government and the claimants without anybody's intermediation. But in this respect one thing is certain, i.e. we cannot give up the principle of reciprocity. Moreover the question of old debts is very insperably connected with that of new credits.

"As regards new concessions being given to the foreigners, the general opinion in Russia is favourably disposed towards the question of opening economic negotiations with the foreign Powers".

ZAFAR HASAN.

Moscow, Feb. 10.

†According to this treaty British machinery imported to Russia was subjected to a lower rate of taxation than that imported from other countries and Russian raw materials were exported to England free from all export duties.

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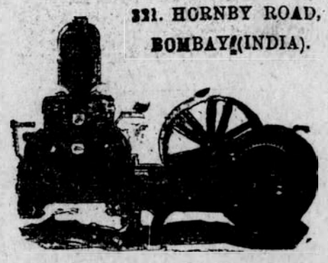

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